# McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXVI

SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 26 1889.

NUMBER 26

**McKean County Miner**

I. ROGERS, Proprietor.

### Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mail via B., N. Y. & P. (Clermont Branch) arrives at 12:15 p. m. and 6:37 p. m., and leaves at 8 p. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Mail via B. B. & K. R. R. arrives at 10 a. m. and 6:55 p. m., and leaves at 6:05 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Clermont & Colegrove Mail leaves at 12:15 p. m. and arrives at 2:30 p. m.

Olmsted Mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p. m. and departs at 1:30 p. m. of same days.

Mails close 30 minutes before leaving time.

Money orders will not be issued or Letters Registered between 12 m. and 1:30 p. m.

Office open every Sunday for delivery of mail from 12 m. to 1 p. m.

CLARK WILSON, P. M.

### Lodge Directory

#### F. & A. M.

McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

F. K. FOSTER, W. M.

I. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

#### A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. [illegible], meets every second, fourth and last Tuesday evening of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

WALTER G. [illegible], M. W.

SHERIDAN GORTON, Recorder.

#### E. A. U.

Meets on first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

I. ROGERS, President.

W. H. [illegible], Secretary.

#### G. A. R.

Post [illegible], G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

H. M. CHOATE, Com.

I. ROGERS, Adjutant.

#### W. R. C.

Meets every Thursday afternoon at A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

MRS. HATTIE MORRISON, Prest.

MISS [illegible] WILCOX, Sec'y.

#### I. O. O. F.

Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Backus Hall.

A. R. COON, N. G.

A. T. BRANAHAN, Sec'y.

#### K. O. T. M.

Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 in Backus Block.

I. S. REYNOLDS, Com.

M. B. GOSER, R. K.

#### W. C. T. U.

Meets every alternate Friday afternoon, at [illegible], in Temperance Headquarters.

MISS S. [illegible] SOULE, Prest.

MRS. M. K. RICHMOND, Sec'y.

#### Y. W. C. T. U.

Meets every Friday evening, at 7:30, in Temperance Headquarters.

MRS. W. P. BURDICK, Prest.

MISS LYDIA BURLINGAME, Sec'y.

#### Knights of St. Martin and the Iron Cross.

Meetings in Backus Hall on first and third Wednesdays in the month at 7 p. m.

DWIGHT WALKER, S. K. C.

FRANK GALLUP, Scribe.

REV. J. H. MCCANDLESS, Warden.

#### Smethport Encampment, No. 273, I. O. O. F.

Meets the First and Third Wednesdays of each month in Backus Hall.

J. A. MORRISON, Chief Patriarch.

H. M. CHOATE, Scribe.

### Churches

*Methodist*—T. W. CHANDLER, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. every Sunday. Sabbath School immediately after morning services. Class Meeting at 10 a. m. Sunday. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. S. S. Teacher's meetings Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Choir Meetings on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock.

*Baptist.*—REV. W. H. WILLIAMSON, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7. Covenant meetings Saturday before the first Sunday in every month. Lord's Supper every two months. All are welcome.

*Episcopal.*—J. HUBBARD MCCANDLESS, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Additional service at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

*St. Luke's Mission Chapel—East Smethport.*—REV. J. HUBBARD MCCANDLESS, Rector. Divine services every Sunday at [illegible] p. m. Sunday school 3:30 p. m. The Ladies' Guild meets every Friday at 10 a. m.

*St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.*—J. J. GALLIGAN, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

*Presbyterian Church*—J. G. HAND, pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30; Sabbath school at 11:30 a. m.; preaching every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, and class meeting at close of evening service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

*Clermont Church*—J. G. HAND, pastor. Preaching at 2:30 p. m.; class meeting after service; Sunday school at 1:30 p. m.

MASONS' SUPPLIES!

Fresh Lime, Plaster, Cement,

Plastering Hair, Tile of all kinds, Fire and Clay Brick, kept constantly on hand and for sale by

A. REILLY,

SMETHPORT, PA.

March 1, 1886-ly.

BARBER SHOP

ALFRED STURDVIENT

Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building next door to W. D. Gallup's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

to the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

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Which I am prepared to sell very cheap for cash.

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Drugs : and : Medicines,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes,

Stationery, Toilet Articles, Etc.

*Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.*

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Repairing in all its branches promptly done. By the aid of competent workmen, I am able to turn out first-class work at moderate prices.

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### Professional Cards.

#### Attorneys.

JOHN N. APPLE, Notary Public. J. W. BOUTON.

**Apple & Bouton,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office on first floor of Henry Hamlin's bank building, Main St., Smethport, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. Examination and abstracts of land titles, Orphans' Court practice, and collections specialties.

E. B. STONE, W. W. BROWN, J. A. STURGEON.

**Stone, Brown & Sturgeon,**

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Offices: Pompelon Hall, Bradford, Pa.

**Geo. A. Berry,**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rooms 5 and 6, Berry & Melvin Block, Bradford, Pa.

BYRON D. HAMLIN. JOHN FORREST.

**Hamlin & Forrest**

LAW AND LAND OFFICE, Smethport, Pa. Office of the late Hamlin & Forrest (formerly Keating & Co.) situated in the counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

**Robert H. Rose,**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR. Office over H. Hamlin's Banking Office, Smethport, Pa.

**Sheridan Gorton,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Office in Backus Block, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

**E. L. Keenan,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite Chautauqua House, Smethport, Pa. All legal business attended to promptly.

**F. Ford.**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office: Miner Block, Church Street, Smethport, Pa.

**J. K. Wallace.**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bradford, Pa. Claims promptly collected.

H. McSWEENEY. M. M. BYLES.

**McSweeney & Byles.**

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Room: Producer's Exchange, Bradford, Pa.

**Mullin & McClure.**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Corner Main and Pine Sts., Bradford, Pa.

**James C. Boyce,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND COUNSELOR IN PATENT CAUSES. Office: Room 3, Cor Main & Webster Sts, Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

**D. R. Mayo,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Gleason block, Smethport, Pa.

**F. R. Cotter,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Eldred, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

#### *Physicians.*

**S. I. Wells, M. D.**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office at the Drug Store of H. C. Wells, Smethport, Pa.

**H. L. McCoy.**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office in E. N. McCoy's drug store, Main street, Smethport Pa.

**S. D. Freeman,**

SURGEON, Obstetrician and Consulting physician and surgeon. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m., Smethport, Pa.

**Dr. Burg Chadwick.**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Prompt attention given to calls day or night. Office: one door east of W. T. Callar's drug store.

C. M. COLEGROVE,

County and Practical Surveyor!

Smethport, Penn'a.

July 27, 1877.

#### *HOTELS.*

WRIGHT HOUSE,

Main Street, Smethport, Penn'a, B. F. Wright, Proprietor.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

Grand Central Hotel,

Main Street, Smethport, Pa. F. N. Taylor, Proprietor.

This hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished. The table and bar constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

COLEMAN HOUSE,

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Opposite the B., N. Y. & P. Railroad Depot.

On the European Plan.

Newly refitted and refurnished. First-class Restaurant in connection with the House. Terms reasonable.

Dec. 17, 1886.

BUCKTAIL HOTLE

Kane, Pa. R. E. Looker, Proprietor.

Remodeled and refurnished, and one of the best hotels in McKean County.

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TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK,

KANE, - - PA.

This Hotel has been recently built and is newly furnished throughout in the latest style.

First-class accommodations for the traveling public.

JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor.

A. M. RAY,

TONSORIAL ÷ ARTIST.

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Shop three doors east of Chautauqua House, Smethport, Pa.

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FURNITURE!

of all kinds and of

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser.

Undertaking in all its branches.

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SPECHT & SASSE,

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

# The Ards House Mystery.

A LEAF FROM THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A POLICE OFFICER.

By EDWARD HEINE

The "Ards House Mystery," as it was called, made some noise at the time, but the circumstances are now, I dare say, pretty well forgotten, so I may as well set down here what I know about the matter. This is, indeed, all that is to know, and more than anybody else knows, for I happened to be intimately mixed up in it.

"The Ards" is the name of a small estate in the neighborhood of Ashbury, where I was stationed for a number of years, and Ards house, where the proprietor and his family resided, a moderate sized country mansion, was situated about a hundred yards off the London road. When the remarkable occurrences I am about to narrate took place the family consisted of Mr. Austin, the "Squire," as he was sometimes called by country people of the old fashioned type, a grandson, a granddaughter and a more distant relative, a young man to whom Miss Willoughby, the granddaughter, was reported to be engaged. The domestic affairs of the family were, as usual in districts not thickly peopled, pretty well known to their neighbors; but most of what I will here mention by way of introduction to my narrative was learned after events had brought me into closer contact with some of its members.

Till within eighteen months of the time when these events occurred the Austin family had consisted only of Mr. Austin and his two grandchildren. Horace Austin was the only son of an only son and had lived with Mr. Austin from childhood as the recognized as well as rightful heir to the estate. He had grown up amid country occupations, and might have sat to a character painter as a model for the ideal country gentleman. Stoutly made, a healthy, florid complexion, merry brown eyes, a mass of light, curly hair and a frank, pleasant smile for every one he met. Manners rather jolly than refined, and more given to field sports than what are called "intellectual pursuits." His relations with his grandfather had hitherto been understood to be of the most cordial kind.

Florence Willoughby was the child of a daughter who had married well, and, like Horace, was now an orphan. She was heiress in her own right to considerable wealth, and it was understood that her future provision would form no burden on the estate. When I first saw her she was 19 (Horace being about half a dozen years older), and a nicer young lady than she was then I never clapped eyes upon, and I have seen a few in my day. Mr. Austin's cherished wish was that the two cousins should marry, and an engagement had seemed likely to come about. So far as I could learn, while Horace almost worshiped his young and beautiful cousin, on the side of Florence there had been little reciprocation of the sentiment. She liked Horace, however, and seemed willing in time to gratify the desire of her grandfather.

But the introduction into the house of a new inmate altered matters entirely.

Gerald Lowe was the son of a distant and poor connection of the family, to whom at one time Mr. Austin believed he had been under deep obligation. By way of repaying this debt he had taken charge of Gerald's education, carried him forward in preparation for the legal profession, and just before starting him on an independent career had invited him to pay a long visit at Ards house. His studies had been prosecuted in London, where his home was, and this was his first introduction to the family of his benefactor. Handsome, rather refined in appearance, and of insinuating address, Gerald Lowe seems to have secured in a short time the good opinion of all, and more especially of the young heiress. The heart which had stood out against the solid merits of Horace Austin yielded to the more attractive accomplishments of Gerald Lowe. Horace was fair and "fleshy;" Gerald was dark, interestingly pale, and spiritual (as they say in novels). Horace was neither literary nor musical; Gerald was both, and the favorable impression made by his elegant exterior was deepened by an intercourse which discovered common tastes and sentiments. Whether Lowe fell a victim to the beauty of the girl or was allured by the wealth of the heiress is hard to tell, but he was soon Miss Willoughby's declared and accepted lover. It could not but be that he should now fall in the estimation, or at least in the favor, of the two Austins; but after some opposition on the part of her grandfather, and a "last appeal" on the part of her cousin, the inevitable was acquiesced in, and an engagement grudgingly sanctioned.

Gerald Lowe was, of course, no match in a worldly sense for the young heiress, and his having availed himself of the opportunity afforded by his patron's beneficence to entrap the affections of his granddaughter was considered by some to prove him unworthy of her in other respects. Mr. Austin, however, as I learned from a friend of his to whom he was in the habit of unburdening himself, endeavored to take a more favorable view of the matter. "I am, of course, deeply grieved by the turn affairs have taken," he said, "but Gerald belongs to the same family stock, has been well educated, is of good character so far as I know, and she has money enough for both. And love, you know, obeys no laws—at least, none but its own."

This was how matters stood when at an early hour one summer morning (it was July 2, 18—) a man rushed into our office with the intelligence that Mr. Austin had been murdered during the night by thieves, who had at the same time carried away some valuable property.

In two minutes I was hurrying, accompanied by Simpkins (my trusty subordinate) towards Ards house.

We arrived at the house almost simultaneously with Dr. Gaylen, to whom also a hasty summons had been dispatched. We were ushered into the room where the body lay as it had been found. A short examination assured Dr. Gaylen that life was irrecoverably gone.

"He has certainly died from violence," he said; "I should say from strangulation, by the grip of human hands; the marks of the fingers are but too apparent. A blow has also been given with some blunt weapon on the temple. He has been dead some hours. You must communicate with the coroner at once."

I now proceeded to examine and question, and the result, shortly stated, was as follows:

The servant on going to call his master at the usual hour found the bedroom door locked—an unusual circumstance, it appears—and, failing to obtain a reply after repeatedly knocking, had given the alarm. Access having been obtained another way, Mr. Austin was discovered as we saw him; his eyes glazed and staring, his hands clenched and the marks alluded to by the doctor on his temple and neck. The window was up, and a search proved that a gold watch with valuable appendages, and two silver cups with inscriptions, which had stood under glass covers on a side table, had been carried away. These were the only valuables missing, but it seemed enough to suggest—burglary.

I thoroughly scrutinized the room, the window, the doors. It was a large room, which Mr. Austin had used for an evening sitting room. The door which had been locked inside opened on the corridor, the other, by which entrance had been gained, communicated through a dressing room with another bedroom, in which Horace Austin slept. The housekeeper, a portly dame, who seemed half dazed by the horrible occurrence, thought the doors between the two bedrooms usually stood unlocked. The dressing room was shared between the two men, and had been so since Horace was a boy. Horace was in the habit of locking his bedroom door, the one that opened on the corridor, but thought he had found it open that morning, still could not be certain. No one, she told me, had heard any noise during the night, nor had any suspicious characters, so far as she knew, been lately noticed growing about the premises. The window, she thought, was usually fastened by Mr. Austin when he went to bed—she had often found it so next morning—but he certainly might forget it sometimes. She sometimes found it open in the morning. She supposed it must have been left unfastened the previous night, as there were no panes broken. We next went outside. [illegible] of the window, wh[illegible] might easily have been [illegible] fully examined the ground beneath.

I was puzzled.

Leaving Simpkins below I re-entered the bedroom and took another look at the window sill. Neither there nor on the ground below were there any marks to indicate entrance or retreat. Musingly I approached the bed where the dead man lay, and in an absent manner lifted one of the clenched hands. Something dark, but hardly visible, protruded between two of the fingers. It had evidently escaped notice hitherto. With gentle and patient endeavor I opened the fingers a little, and released from their grasp a small piece of silk, which, after looking at it attentively, I placed carefully in my pocketbook.

*It had evidently escaped notice hitherto.*

In another room the three relatives were anxiously awaiting the result of my inquiries. When I entered Miss Willoughby was half extended on a sofa, and Gerald Lowe (whom I knew well enough by sight) was bending over her. Young Mr. Austin came forward hurriedly.

"What do you make of it, Mr. ——, Mr. Denham?"

"What do you make of this horrible business, Mr. Denham?"

"I can't say I make much yet."

"The villain or villains cannot yet have got far away. There must be no time lost. Offer a reward—any amount—if necessary. Spare no money."

"Not a moment will be lost, sir, you may depend, in following up whatever clew we get the end of."

"Nothing can be plainer," broke in Lowe impetuously. "Some scoundrels have got in by the window and my dear old friend having awakened while they were getting hold of their booty, has been silenced—in the way you see."

I looked at each alternately before answering, and then merely said I would like to see the servants.

I sat in a room, and the domestics were one by one sent in to me. I made a show of questioning them; they could tell me no more than I had already learned, but my object was hardly information. The fact was that I suspected this job had not been done from the outside at all, and I wished to see if any of the underlings were likely persons to be implicated in such an affair. As the last went I shook my head and said to myself, "Nothing there, Denham."

I next announced that we would look over the house.

"Do you mean the private apartments?" asked the lady.

"Yes."

"What!" said Lowe, with what I couldn't help thinking a startled look; "do you mean you will search my—Miss Willoughby's dressing room and—and bedroom?"

"I am sure they are quite at liberty," said she.

"Certainly, they are quite at liberty to search any room in the house," said Horace Austin.

"What is your object?" asked Lowe. "Do you suspect any one here?"

"Well," I said, evasively, "it is usual in such cases."

We went over the servants' apartments hurriedly, but I lingered long in Horace Austin's, turned over everything, had boxes unlocked, and wardrobes opened. Miss Willoughby's I merely scanned, but again lingered in Lowe's. Here I thought once I had found something—a silk cravat of a particular pattern. I furtively compared it with the scrap in my pocket book, and laid it down again with a sigh. At the close of the search I had really found nothing.

"Well," said Horace as I was going away.

"I have nothing to communicate at present, Mr. Austin; be sure you will hear from me as soon as I have. Here is my private address, in case you should want me."

On getting back to town I took one of my colleagues into counsel (Simpkins always agreed with me, so was of no use). We agreed that there was room for suspecting that the crime had been committed by some inmate of Ards House, but not sufficient ground to go upon for an arrest; that it was possible I was mistaken—that the window might have been left unfastened, and that a catlike burglar might have crept in and out without leaving any marks behind him; and that there was no presumption against any one in particular—the servants I had settled to be out of the question, Miss Willoughby was equally so, and Gerald Lowe had absolutely nothing to gain by the old man's death. Horace, who alone seemed to have access at night to his grandfather's room, came into his fortune, of course, a year or two sooner—but—no, it would not do.

Accordingly, no time was lost in communicating to the police over the country the facts of the case, and a description (which I had taken down from Miss Willoughby) of the missing articles. In due time the coroner held his inquest, but nothing new was brought out. What I and others had to tell really bore hard against Horace Austin.

For one thing, the housekeeper was made to recollect having heard high words in her master's room as she passed the door on the evening before the murder, and having seen Horace come out some time thereafter. It would not have surprised me though he had been committed; but an open verdict was returned of willful murder against some person or persons unknown. I did not, for obvious reasons, produce on this occasion the rag of silk I had found in the dead man's hand. It could serve no purpose then, and to be of future use my possession of it must remain a secret.

All efforts on the part of the police in London and elsewhere to get on the track of the culprit or stolen articles proved vain. There were one or two arrests on suspicion, only to be followed by liberation of the suspects. This kept public expectation on the stretch, and very soon the usual impatient and severe remarks on the "inefficiency of our police officials" began to be made. The "Ards House Mystery" formed a staple paragraph in all the papers, and some of them hinted, in terms that could not be misunderstood, that Horace Austin should be brought to trial.

An official came down from London to investigate, and went away agreeing that a prosecution in the present state of our information would only lead to a disgraceful break down.

Going backwards and forwards to the house, I became in a sort of way intimate, and was treated by no one with more appearance of friendliness than by Gerald Lowe. I must confess, however, that it was on this last mentioned person that my suspicions had from the first turned. Looks and words, of little value when reported to a third party, had turned my attention in this direction. And I must further confess on my own account I had him watched from the first, and his doings quietly noted. Horace was the only one who had gained anything by the old man's death, yet I felt somehow that he was innocent.

Two or three weeks had gone past, and nothing had resulted from the watch. Gerald had wandered a good deal about, had taken to diving into tree clumps, and standing gazing dreamily into a little stream which ran through the grounds, but had never gone many miles from the house. Horace had ridden out occasionally for exercise; and Miss Willoughby had only left the house twice, when she called at my private office for "news."

Things were in this position when—it was the day after the London man had been down—I had occasion to call at the Ashbury bank on a piece of business which necessitated a prolonged interview with the manager. At the close our talk turned, as a matter of course, on the "mystery."

"Mr. Austin was here only one day before it happened," the manager remarked.

"Ah! he was an exact man of business, I believe."

"Yes, but do you know I thought I observed some falling off on that occasion—some confusion of mind not usual to him. In checking his account he objected to one draft—was positive he had not drawn that day, and supported himself by reference to his note book. I showed him the check. On looking at it first, he declared it was a forgery, but afterwards drew in his words and admitted himself mistaken."

My ears felt like growing wider every word he uttered.

"May I ask you," I said, "to give me the particulars of that interview?"

"That is all," he answered; "when I told him who presented it he said he must have made a mistake, and went away abruptly, making his preparations in a hurried, nervous manner."

"And who presented it?"

"His young relative, who had been his messenger often before."

"Horace Austin?"

"No, no—Mr. Lowe."

"What was the amount, please?"

"Two hundred, and it was paid in four fifties."

I noted the date on which the check was cashed and the number of the notes, with which the manager readily furnished me, thanked him and took my leave.

Had I at last got hold of one end of the clew? What should I do next? After thinking the matter over I wrote to them in London to find out among the law people what were Gerald Lowe's character and habits, who were his associates, when he was last in town, and if he had then paid away any money. I could not trust our people to find out as much as that easily. I was not disappointed. In two days I learned that Lowe had been "fast" in a sly way, had been engaged in betting transactions, had associated much with one Dennis Dubois, had been last in London on June 15 (the check had been presented on the 14th), and had then paid money to said Dubois.

I determined to go up to town myself, and while preparing for the journey was startled by a visit from Horace Austin. His looks were gloomy and depressed in the extreme.

"Denham," he said, "I am going to demand to be put on trial."

"No, no; don't do that, sir."

"I must. I know what is being said, and I will be tried and cleared. I would not have hurt a hair of his head—my dear grandfather," and he fairly broke down.

"I believe you, Mr. Austin"—and so I did—"and I beseech you, do nothing in that direction."

"I must," he repeated.

"Promise me at least that you will delay for a few days. I have good reasons for insisting."

He looked at me wistfully and inquiringly.

"I can say nothing more," I said; "but you must promise."

After a little he acquiesced, and went away.

I was not long in London before I was in the presence of Mr. Dubois. I found him in a stable yard, and nothing loth to share a quart of beer. He was a small, swarthy, dapper fellow, markedly "horsey."

"You know one Gerald Lowe?" was a question I soon put.

"Oh, yes, I know Lowe."

"He paid you some money on June 15 last?"

"I don't know as to the date, but he paid me about that time what I had a deuced deal of trouble to get out of him."

"How did you manage to get it out of him?"

"I threatened to blow him up with his fine friends."

"And that did it?"

"Well, not at first. He staved me off with talk about a rich marriage coming on. But I didn't believe him—Lowe was always a shuffler—and I couldn't wait, being pressed myself. So I wrote him to pay up at once, or next post I would apply for the money to Mr. Austin. In a couple of days he came through and paid me the money."

"Would it be too much to ask you to name the sum?"

"Not at all—two hundred."

"How paid?"

"In four fifties."

"Did you take the numbers of the notes?"

He laughed at that, saying notes didn't usually stay so long with him as to require such precautions.

I looked disappointed.

"But I'll tell you what," he said, after a pause; "I shouldn't wonder but the skinflint to whom I passed them over does that kind of thing. He's the sort of fellow. Come over to his office and see."

The "skinflint" was a middle aged, cadaverous individual, seated behind a desk, with spectacles on his nose, over which he looked at us scrutinizingly as we entered. My business being stated, and seemingly pronounced inwardly not to be dangerous, a book was turned over and the numbers of the notes read off without hesitation. They coincided precisely with those in my note book.

So far, so good. As I traveled homeward I cogitated my next step. The check had evidently been forged, and Mr. Austin had known it to be so, though he had withdrawn his statement to that effect at the bank. But how to prove that? Lowe might say he got the money from Mr. Austin to pay the debt. What took place after Mr. Austin got home on June 30? Did he tax Lowe with the fraud? What was the secret of the loud words, heard by the housekeeper on the following night, proceeding from Mr. Austin's room? Lowe might have left and Horace gone in while she was away from the door. Lowe, I said to myself, must have sealed the window in the night, murdered the old man to prevent exposure, and taken away the valuables to throw everybody off the scent. But how did he get out and in at the house doors without being seen or heard? Stop—he might have gone into Mr. Austin's room by the door, which, by all accounts, stood usually unlocked. But how did he get out again? He might have got through the dressing room and Horace's bedroom, but hardly without detection. I had it all pretty distinctly set out in my own mind, but where were the probative facts? It looked pretty dark as yet. An unexpected light was to be thrown on the matter that very evening.

I was sitting at tea enjoying the sensation of rest after exertion, when I had again a visitor from Ards House. This time it was not Horace, but Miss Willoughby.

Since the event which first brought me in contact with this lady I had seen and spoken to her several times. On the first or the first two occasions she seemed merely prostrate with grief and horror, but afterwards had exhibited a nervous excitement, painful to witness. The burden of her talk with me had been; "Had no trace been yet got of the criminal or the stolen articles? Was I not sure now that somebody must have broken in by the window? What were the people saying?" and so on.

When she lifted her veil as I entered the room into which she had been shown I was shocked to see how ill she looked. Cheeks pale and sunk, lips contracted as if in pain, eyes weary like and yet restless.

She rose and laid a morocco bound, brazen clasped volume on the table.

"There," she said, "I cannot hide it longer, let the worst come of it."

"My dear young lady," I said, laying my hand upon the book, "what is this?"

"I will tell you. A few days after—after that happened, I found it in one of my grandfather's private drawers. I recognized it at once as what he called his diary, in which he was in the habit of jotting something almost every night, [illegible] ing in it, and he frequently referred to it when any question arose as to the date of particular domestic occurrences. I took it to my own room, promising myself a sad sort of pleasure in looking over some of his simple entries. It opened, when I unclasped it, at the last written page. It was dated at top July 1, the very night before his—his death. I turned back a leaf to June 30, and began to read. What I read shocked me very much, but it was not for a day or two that I began to connect it with my grandfather's end. Gradually, however, the horrible idea of this connection crept into my mind, and then began a struggle which has nearly torn me to pieces. You wonder at my speaking thus to you, almost a stranger, but I have no one else to speak to, except Horace, and I could not speak on this matter to him. Twenty times I have had that book in my hand to destroy it, but always seemed withheld by an unseen power. As often have I resolved to give it up to you, but my limbs as well as my heart failed me. I began to have terrible dreams nightly. It was always my grandfather urging me to something, and always some one else, whom you will find named there, struggling with him and dragging him away. At length I could bear it no longer. There it is, let the worst come of it. I cannot help it. Read it; perhaps," she added, wistfully, "you may think there is not much in it after all."

I opened the book, and this is what I found:

*I opened the book, and this is what I found.*

"June 30—I have received a great shock today. It is always painful to discover that you have been deceived by those you have trusted and benefited. In any case it would have been a great grief to me to find that Gerald Lowe was a base fellow; as it is, the grief is perhaps more, but it is tempered by the feeling of a danger escaped. I was about to give him my dearest Florence. What a mercy that he is found out before and not after! I never liked him from the heart. When at the bank this morning I found that my name had been forged to a check for £200. I repudiated the transaction, but after hearing it was Gerald who presented it I drew back, pretended to recollect myself and admitted a mistake. But it was no mistake. The check was from my book and the signature was well imitated, but it was not mine. Horace and Gerald are the only persons who have access to my desk. I knew it could only be Gerald.

"In the course of the afternoon I made up my mind what to do. I took an opportunity of speaking to him privately. I told him what I had discovered. He made an attempt at denial, but I showed him it was useless. He then pleaded for forgiveness, said it was to pay a debt of honor and save him from disgrace, and that he had intended to pay it back (with Florence's money). I said that I would not only refrain from prosecuting him, but fulfill my promise of starting him in business, if he would relinquish Florence and disappear at once from Ards House for good and all. He flatly refused to do this. Florence loved him and he would not give her up. She would 'stick to him,' whatever I did. I told him Florence would never marry him when his conduct was made known to her. I gave him a day to think of it, and he left me in sullen silence. This is a long entry; it is not often I have anything so disturbing to write about. I am tired and must be off to bed.

"July 1. Gerald is still stubborn. He seems to think that in the affection of Florence he has a mainstay of safety. In pressing that point he showed himself in a worse light than ever. His past life must have been different from what I thought. I tried to show him that her love was founded on a delusion; that when she saw him as he was my prohibition of the marriage would be unnecessary. I again put the alternative before him—to give up Florence or be publicly prosecuted for forgery. I am afraid I lost my temper and spoke loudly; he did the same. At the end he asked another day and I consented. Florence must be saved at all hazards. It is her wealth, and not herself, he is so much in love with. Horace has just been in to say 'good night.' I was strongly moved to tell him all, but refrained."

The importance of this evidence in the handwriting of the deceased (which could no doubt be sworn to) I saw at once, but to soothe Miss Willoughby's feelings I made somewhat light of it.

"My dear young lady," I said, "I must of course retain this; but I may tell you I had already evidence of the forgery—was, in fact, in London today about it—so, whatever happens, you need not look on yourself as having materially contributed to the result."

"I do not care what happens now," she said wearily.

"You are still interested in Mr. Lowe?"

"Not in the way I was. I will never marry him now."

"Have you told him so?"

"No; but he sees I am changed."

"Does he suspect the cause?"

"Not in the least."

"Pardon me for using the freedom; but do you still love him?"

She shuddered. "I feel instead a sort of repulsion whenever he approaches me."

"Then I have less hesitation in asking you not to oppose another effort I intend making to get nearer the truth. Where is Mr. Lowe now?"

"I left him preparing to start on a long ride with Horace."

"Then do not oppose our forcing an entrance into his room during his absence."

She agreed in the same weary tone, and in less than half an hour Simpkins and I were once more in Lowe's rooms turning things out and over as only professionals can. I had learned, a few days before, through cautiously questioning one of the domestics, that Lowe, since the murder, took the key of his apartments with him when he went out, which he was not previously in the habit of doing, and felt convinced there was something still there to find out which had escaped us on our former visit. The sitting and dressing room, entered from the passage, was a large, old fashioned looking apartment, with a wide fireplace and narrow window. The bedroom led from this and had no other outlet. In these two rooms our business lay.

We overhauled the bedroom first, without result, and returned to the outer room. Here we examined every hole, corner and receptacle.

[illegible] must have hid them outside."

"I don't think so," I said, and was crossing the room to make another dive into the wardrobe, among some loose gloves, ties, etc., when I felt my foot sink slightly on a plank of the flooring.

"Confound it!" I exclaimed. "What are we thinking of?"

In a few moments we had the carpet fastenings torn up—and I thought they came away astonishingly easy—the carpet rolled back, and the flooring bare. In front of the hearth we found a small round hole, into which, when I put my hand and pulled, a trap door rose easily on hinges. It was such a contrivance as I had seen before for stowing away conveniently a small supply of coals. I learned afterwards that such, in fact, had been the purpose of this construction, the rooms having been for many years occupied by an old and valued retainer of the family. On looking in I saw nothing but a heap of black dust; but Simpkins thrust his hand in, groped about, and pulled out a watch and chain. My heart bounded—we had him now. The reproach would be taken away from my order and its character vindicated. He next brought out one silver cup, then another, and finally a silk necktie. I seized on this last, shook it free from dust, and held it up. A small piece had been torn off from one end; that piece I had in my pocketbook. I had seen a tie of the same pattern on my first visit, but it was intact—he had had a pair of them. We had just gathered our prizes together when a key was thrust into the door, which we had fastened within. I quietly undid the fastening, and Gerald Lowe came in. It was now dusk, and he did not at first observe the state of his room. He came in and closed the door. We had come prepared for all contingencies. "You are my prisoner," I said, laying my hand upon his shoulder, and Simpkins quietly slipped a pair of handcuffs on his wrists. By this time his eye had caught the open trap, and he sank on a chair speechless. He volunteered no remark, and we asked him no questions, but took him away quietly in a machine belonging to the house which was placed at our service.

I need not prolong my story; the result many will remember. Lowe asserted his innocence till after the trial, at which the evidence was strong enough to obtain a unanimous verdict of "willful murder," but, unlike many of his class, against whom the only evidence is circumstantial, he did not persist in falsehood to the end.

By his own account he had gone into Mr. Austin's room at a late hour to make a final appeal, and had found him partly undressed, preparing for bed. Mr. Austin had ordered him out of the room, when in a gust of passion he struck the old man on the head, and to prevent him crying out had grasped him by the neck and throttled him. After killing his victim he had coolly undressed him, put on his night clothes and laid him in bed, had then locked the door inside, opened the window and carried off the watch and cups to throw inquiry off the scent. Making himself certain that Horace was asleep, he had (as I surmised) stolen out that way, leaving of necessity the door of Horace's bedroom unlocked. When he reached his own room the question how to dispose of his booty presented itself, and after a little he remembered the box in the floor. He had discovered it one day during house cleaning operations. He took out the carpet fastenings carefully, and after depositing the articles replaced them as well as he could without using a hammer. His cravat, which had got torn somehow in the short struggle, he threw into the hole along with the other things. His design was to remove them as soon as possible and hide them away somewhere else, but day after day went past, and he never could summon courage to take them out, or fix on a suitable place for disposing of them safely.

He died professing to have repented of his crime, and a year afterwards the marriage was announced of Horace Austin, Esq., of Ards, to Florence, daughter of the late Sir Willoughby Willoughby, Bart.

THE END.

### Easter Eggs.

The good old days are past when everybody, everywhere, all the Christian world over, prepared, ate and exchanged "Pasque" eggs on Easter morning. Far up in the North English counties the youngsters still run to and fro singing "Pace Egger's Song:"

Here are two or three jolly boys all of one mind,
We've come a pace-egging, and hope you'll be kind;
We hope you'll prove kind with your eggs and your beer,
And we'll come no more near you until the New Year.

And in the remote east, amid the followers of the Greek church, gayly decorated eggs with shells of red and gold are still exchanged between friends with the salutation, "Christos voskres," and the accompaniment of a kiss. But even there the centuries, with their inexorable sumptuary law, have interfered to abate the practice. Easter week is shorn of half its glories, the [illegible]culations are limited to a single morning, and no longer, as of yore, do "men and women continue in kissing and exchanging eggs for four days together."

Here, in our own country, little is known of these ancient customs. In farmhouse kitchens and over nursery fires, little people with smuggled in saucepans, bits of "unreliable" calico and the assistance of the bluing bag, still produce various spotted and oddly colored spheres for the enchantment of mamma on Easter morning. Here and there a "Church" bakery displays a nestful of red and purple shells couched in green moss; and occasionally some youthful artist, using for her canvas that white surface which walls in such mystery of life, contrives to produce a pretty effect with paint brush or pencil. But the perfection, the high art of Easter egging is known no more among us. It has gone out with wassail, with the May pole, with Yule logs, and that work-a-day creature, the hen, is finally deposed from her place in the heart of Christendom.

### Cabanel's Paintings in America.

Of the popularity of his paintings in America, Cabanel said:

"A great many of my pictures are owned in the United States, and I must confess to a feeling of gratification at the thought that my work is known and appreciated by the Americans, among whom I number so many friends. Among these paintings (I name them rather at random, I must own) are the 'Rebecca at the Well' and the 'Marriage of Tobit,' belonging to Mr. J. W. Mackay; 'Boniface and Aglae,' now in Cincinnati; the 'Birth of Venus,' a replica of my picture in the Luxembourg, which is in the collection of Mr. Gibson, of Philadelphia; 'The Evening Star,' also in Philadelphia; the 'Sulamite,' now in the Metropolitan museum of New York; the 'Insomnia of Phedre,' a reduction of the large work presented by me to the museum of Montpellier, which is owned by Mrs. Leiter, of Washington; 'Ruth and Boaz,' the 'Death of Ephelia,' the 'Casket Scene' from the 'Merchant of Venice,' 'Jephtha's Daughter,' belonging to Mr. Bonynge, of California; the 'Pia de Tolomei,' bought by Mr. Vanderbilt; the 'Margaret' of 'Faust,' 'Tamuin and [illegible]' the portraits of a great many Americans—the delicacy and grace and refined type of American beauty being peculiarly congenial to my pencil. I must not fail to mention among my American portraits a full length one of Mrs. Worsham, of New York, now Mrs. C. P. Huntingdon. This work, one of the most important and successful of my full length portraits, never was exhibited in Paris, greatly to my regret, as the lady left for New York, taking it with her, almost immediately after its completion."

### Rosecrans and Mary Walker.

The famous Gen. Rosecrans, who was placed on the retired list by the last congress, is one of the bravest men in Washington. Not all of his reputation for courage was gained on the battle field, either, for he is the only man in the capital bold enough to walk down street with Dr. Mary Walker. Between the eccentric doctor and the late register of the treasury there has long existed a strong friendship. Clerks in Gen. Rosecrans' office had become so accustomed to seeing the little woman in man's attire sitting near their chief's desk, chatting and laughing with him most merrily, that they forgot to gossip about it. Dr. Mary Walker has a very sunny temper, notwithstanding her martyr like and unsuccessful devotion to her hobby, and is, besides, a woman of sense and culture. Gen. Rosecrans, gallant old veteran that he is, has no patience with the thoughtless persons who ridicule the doctor simply because her notions of dress do not conform to the conventional, and has more than once proved his sincerity and independence by strolling a block or two along crowded Pennsylvania avenue in the mannish little woman's company.—Washington Letter.

### Behavior at the Table.

A stranger calling at the house of Mr. K. a few moments before dinner time was asked to dine with the family; and while Mr. K. was asking a blessing the guest, who had reverently bowed his head, chanced to slightly elevate his his eyelids. As soon, therefore, as Mr. K. had said "Amen" his little daughter of 4 years pointed a finger directly toward the guest and said in a tone of severe reproof: "That man peeped; so he did, papa; I sawed him."

### That Cantankerous Old Woman.

Described in the nursery ballad, who lived upon nothing but victuals and drink, and yet "would never be quiet," was undoubtedly troubled with chronic indigestion. Her victuals, like those of many other elderly persons whose digestive powers have become impaired, didn't agree with her. This was before the era of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, or some one of her numerous friends and relatives would undoubtedly have persuaded her to try the great specific for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. This would have been a measure of self-protection on their part, for she would soon have been cured and ceased to disturb them with her clamor. The most obstinate cases of indigestion, with its attendant heartburn, flatulence, constant uneasiness of the stomach and of the nerves, are completely overcome by this sovereign remedy. Chills and fever and bilious remittent, rheumatism and kidney troubles are also relieved by it.

### No Quackery in This.

Having secured the agency of the celebrated Sizerville magnetic mineral water, I am now prepared to handle it in large or small quantities. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that it is a sure cure for all rheumatic pains and kidney diseases, besides being one of the greatest apetizers and bowel regulators known. It has also cured some of the worst cases of paralysis on record.

Orders left at the Grand Central Hotel, Smethport, will be promptly attended to.

F. N. TAYLOR.

Smethport, Dec. 3, 1886.

All Kinds of Job Work Done at this Office

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Payable in Advance, one year $1.50, six months, $1.00, three months, 75 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application. Executors' and Administrators' notices $3.00 each for six insertions. Professional cards, not exceeding one inch, $5 per year. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion. Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free. All communications should be addressed to

L. ROGERS, Editor and Proprietor.

Smethport, Pa., July 26, 1889.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
L. ROGERS,
of Smethport.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
M. J. HADLEY,
of Turtle Point.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1889.

To the Republican Electors of Pennsylvania:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their representatives duly chosen according to party usage, will meet in convention in the Opera House, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, August 21, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., to place in nomination a candidate for State Treasurer, and to transact such other business as may be presented. Delegates will be chosen one for each member of the lower branch of the General Assembly, to be elected in the same manner as the latter are nominated.

WILLIAM H. ANDREWS, Chairman.

THERE is a rush going on in Delaware for the State Senate by Senator Cooper. Ex-Representative John B. Robinson is one of the candidates and he is eminently qualified for the position.

UNDER the head of "This helps to tell the story," the Johnstown *Tribune* says it is now publishing seventy four notices of administration and seventy executors' notices, all referring to the estates of persons swept away by the flood. The saddest part of the Johnstown calamity is yet to come.

EX-CONGRESSMAN ROSWELL G. HORR of Michigan was recently tendered the Valparaiso consulate by the State Department which he promptly declined to accept. Subsequently he is reported as saying "If I can't be a table cloth, I won't be a dish rag." Who blames him for regarding the appointment as an insult?

AT the Prohibition County Convention held in Eldred on Tuesday of this week C. P. Cody of Bradford was nominated for County Treasurer and Dr. Thos. Kane, for County Surveyor. Miles Howe of Foster township, was elected Chairman of the County Committee and Geo. H. Lyon of Bradford secretary. Mrs. E. K. Kane, Miles Howe, Dr. H. H. Place and E. Staples were selected as delegates to the State Convention.

HON. WM. FLINN, of Pittsburgh, Chris. Magee's right hand man, is a candidate for the seat in the State Senate, recently made vacant by the resignation of Senator Newmyer, and he says he will be elected. If the Harrisburg newspapers of Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning last correctly report him, Colonel Quay is authority for the statement that Mr. Flinn will not be elected in evidently fun in the dim distance in a senatorial district of Allegheny county.

THE Civil Service Commission has dumped a nice mess into the lap of Postmaster General Wanamaker. It consists of a lot of evidence taken by the commission in regard to violations of law by the post office officials at Grand Rapids, Michigan. It is as choice a lot of swearing as anybody ever saw outside of the pages of a sensational novel. For instance, two men made affidavit before the commission that they were compelled by an official to pay a political contribution in October, 1888, under a threat of dismissal. The official charged with making this forced collection turned over to the commission affidavits made by these same men stating that they had not been asked to make and had not made any contribution during the last campaign. The commission can hardly be blamed for wanting to get rid of this case.

THE Indiana *Messenger* is in the midst of an interesting tussle with Judge Harry White. In the course of a column of critical remarks it says "Within a few days after he sat as Chairman of the State Prohibition Convention at Harrisburg, he was in Philadelphia drinking whisky in the private office of an eminent lawyer of that city. Later he was in Washington doing the same thing at public bars." Judge White should at once enter suit for libel and bring out the full truth of this matter. It attacks the very foundations of his judicial reputation. No man who will put into his stomach the blended liquor of Philadelphia or the sour mash beverage of Washington, when, as trousers are now cut, he could carry a vial of real Monongahela in an inconspicuous yet convenient pocket, is fit to sit on the bench. If the handsome and accomplished Judge did not do this he should prove it, or if he really has no hip-pocket in his trousers he should change his tailor.—*Pittsburg Times*

A NORWICH township citizen is our authority for the statement, that a prominent citizen of East Smethport declared in that township on Tuesday last that "Rogers is responsible for Mrs. Capehart's appointment." There is about as much truth in that statement as there is in the one which has for the past few days had considerable foot-hold in this borough, that the same man was at the bottom of Kern's appointment. The facts are that both are utterly devoid of the truth and we hold evidence to prove them to be so. As an old soldier and good citizen we favored John Sowers' appointment, and made a personal appeal to Colonel Watson for it. We know nothing about Mr. Kerns appointment, and in fact never heard his name mentioned in connection with the office, until 24 hours after his recommendation had been telegraphed to headquarters. A question very naturally arises, "would the East Smethport man have made the statement he did had Rogers not been a candidate for office, and he hoped to prejudice some of his friends in Norwich township against him?"

NEW POSTMASTERS.

Last week the Post Office Department at Washington gave considerable attention to this county in the way of appointing new postmasters. In most instances the appointments came like a flash of lightning in a clear sky—entirely unexpected. The appointments made were as follows:

Smethport—E. M. Kerns.
Kendall Creek—J. C. Brenneman.
Port Allegany—M. M. Bowen.
Duke Centre—W. M. Randall.
Mt. Alton—George S. Beaumont.
Turtle Point—S. L. Cooper.
East Smethport—Mrs. J. L. Capehart.

Messrs. Kerns Brenneman Bowen, Randall and Cooper are recognized republican workers in their localities and their appointments will give general satisfaction. The republicans of Mt Alton are confident that George Beaumont voted for the Union Labor candidate for President last fall; they say that he was a Knight of L. and a democrat prior to the existence of that organization. This being the case his appointment is not acceptable to them. We are requested to make this statement but have no knowledge as to its correctness. The appointment of Mrs. Capehart in East Smethport has raised very much of a breeze in that locality. John Sowers, a G. A. R. veteran and a thorough republican filed a petition with Congressman Watson, signed by a large majority of the voters and patrons of that office asking for his appointment. Mrs. Capehart, whose husband is well known as an uncompromising democrat, had the endorsement of perhaps a dozen voters, including two or three gentlemen of this place. Why Col. Watson should ignore the claims of the old soldier is the question which is agitating the citizens of East Smethport at this time.

Never in its history have the people of Smethport been more surprised than at the announcement, which was first made on Friday last, that the present incumbent of the Smethport postoffice had been removed. Immediately after the 4th of March there were at least four citizens of the borough who consulted friends in reference to this appointment, but when President Harrison announced, as he did on several occasions, that no official would be removed without cause until the term for which he was appointed had expired, these gentlemen ceased looking after the appointment. They as well as the entire community believed that Postmaster Wilson would be left undisturbed in possession of the office for the full term of four years. The office was being conducted in a manner which gave entire satisfaction to its patrons. No officials could be more attentive to their duties or more courteous to those having business with the office than are the two young ladies, daughters of the postmaster, in charge. Not a man, woman or child in the entire community asked for a change and until Monday, July 8th, did any one suspect that there was to be any.

On that day Congressman Watson with his private secretary came to Smethport. He remained until Tuesday noon, and during that time he communicated the fact to a prominent gentleman of the place that, owing to irregularities of some character the P. M. General demanded the name of some one for appointment as postmaster. He had that official's letter with him in which the assertion was made [illegible] recommended at once an officer from the department at Washington would be sent to take charge of the office. The gentleman referred to conferred with four other gentlemen who, if we are correctly informed, were the only citizens of Smethport who knew of the mission of the congressman. Two or three days after he left the name of Mr. Kerns was telegraphed to Col. Watson as the person selected by these gentlemen for postmaster.

No intelligent person in this community believes that an intentional wrong had been committed by any one connected with the postoffice. There may have been mistakes made which could have been easily rectified if attention had been called to them. That a feeling of disgust pervaded this community when the summary manner in which the postmaster was removed became known, is only giving expression to public sentiment.

THIS YEAR IN POLITICS.

The fact that only a State Treasurer is to be elected in Pennsylvania this year inclines many people to take a more or less indifferent view of the political situation. There are several things, however, which make this year an important one and call for particular activity on the part of Republicans.

While we have no idea there is any danger that this State can be carried for the Democrats, there is always considerable apathy in the dominant party in the first year of a new administration. Comparatively little of this feeling is apparent now, where in some former years it has plainly foretold defeat. The Republicans suffered from this in the first year of Grant's first term and in the first year of Hayes' term.

This ought not to be an off year. In nearly all the counties there are several leading county officers to elect, and the importance of winning all possible prestige this year with which to enter the next campaign should be clear to all. No county now Republican should be lost this year either on the State or local ticket, and whether any shall be lost or not will depend largely upon the activity of the local party organization.

This is a good year to prepare for next, which is certain to be one of the most important campaigns this State has recently known. This can be done by close attention to all preliminary work, for much of what is done next year will be by local committees chosen within the coming two or three months. Let the choice be made with a full knowledge of what is needed.

The State organization of the party is in admirable shape, and Chairman Andrews will be sure to so maintain it. But it is the local work that tells as well, and those intrusted with it can do no better than emulate the restless activity of the chairman of the State Committee.—*Phila. Inquirer*

A NICE child's suit for $3 at M. Rosenfeld's, equal to what you would pay $5 for elsewhere.

REMEMBER M. Rosenfeld is here to stay. He receives the latest styles every day—especially in clothing.

WHERE TO TRAVEL.

The desire to visit foreign lands is natural and proper. When people have plenty of money and the heart to spend it in luxurious travel, it is their own affair, and no one has just cause to complain. But when an American undertakes to spend his money in European travel without having first seen his own country, his course is neither wise nor patriotic. In the whole wide world there is no other land so well calculated to charm the traveler as our own United States. It is great in natural scenery, great in massive architecture, supremely grand in all the handiwork of nature and of nineteenth century development, excelled by Europe in one particular alone in the ruins that the hand of time have made, and in specimens of art and architecture that link us in imagination to the venerable long ago.

But for natural scenery and for luxurious means of travel that rob the journey of torture America stands preeminent. And to enjoy this feast of scenery no guide book is necessary to anywhere. First, see New York city. Go up the Hudson river to Albany on one of those palatial steamers; see the modern palace or palatial cottages that tower above the hill tops or nestle on the glens or hillsalong the river; see the river itself in comparison with which the Thames and the Tiber, and even the Rhine, sink into littleness. See the shores of Lake Champlain and the Falls of Niagara. Visit New England's historic places and when the day is fine linger among the woodlands and the copses of the rugged rocks, where little inlets of the sea stretch their finger tips among the gigantic hills.

Go west over the Pennsylvania railroad or from Buffalo to Chicago on a lake steamer; thence to Duluth, across the unsalted seas, take a trip in one of the [illegible] palaces; see St. Louis and Kansas City, see Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis; visit Sioux City, "the corn palace city of the world;" cross the prairies of Dakota to the Black Hills region and the Yellowstone Park. Follow the iron rail across the Rocky Mountains, amid scenery incomparable, magnificently grand. Travel down the golden slopes of the Pacific; see the big trees of the Yosemite Valley, see Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and San Diego. Come back by a Southern route, across the hilly country of Southern California where the air is "mild as a mother's love," over the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, Southern Colorado and Kansas. View New Orleans. Visit the battle fields of the South, whose memories may call a tear but not a blush to the cheek of an American. See Florida, see Atlanta and Birmingham and other southern cities where protected labor wakes the solid South from dreams of a lost cause and buries the bloody shirt forever.

See Baltimore and Washington and Philadelphia and if you visit foreign parts spend an evening in New Jersey.

Such a tour will strengthen, broaden and ennoble an American. 'Twill forever in his mind, exalt his country and his countrymen. He will have performed a wise and patriotic act and will have seen the grandest country God gave to man.

Let him then, if he has money, see Europe if he will.—*N. Y. Press*

KIND WORDS.

Brother Rogers of the Smethport MINER is receiving many flattering compliments since his nomination for County Treasurer and he is deserving of all said in his favor.—*Duke Centre Paper*

The Republicans of McKean county have done well in nominating our old friend Lucius Rogers for County Treasurer. The county generally goes Republican, and if a Republican is to fill the position, Lucius is our first choice, for he is a very clever fellow—for a Republican.—*Emporium Independent, Dem.*

The Republicans of McKean county nominated Col. L. Rogers, editor of the MCKEAN COUNTY MINER, for County Treasurer, the nomination being made without opposition. Mr Rogers is one of the steadfast Republicans of the Keystone State, always with pen and voice defending his party and its representatives and it gives us great pleasure to be able to record this recognition of his personal merits as as well as claims upon his party.—*Brookville Republican*

The Republicans of McKean county have nominated Hon. Lucius Rogers for County Treasurer and have only done their duty. He has worked faithfully and spent the greater portion of his life in building up the interests of McKean county. In the days when Smethport, the county seat, was about all there was of McKean, before oil made the county famous, he continually labored through his paper for the welfare of every hamlet within its border. He has been honored with responsible positions and has always discharged every duty with credit to himself and honor to his people. He will be elected.—*Coudersport Courier*

THE HATCHET BURIED.

A dispatch from Washington of July 19th says that Gen. Mahone and his opponents have buried the hatchet, mutual concessions have been made and all is now serene. The result of mediation of Chairman Quay and his associates is shown in the following, which was issued to night:

"WASHINGTON, July 19.

"The Republican National Executive Committee, while disclaiming any jurisdiction in local party action or control in the various States, has felt it to be a duty to consider the causes of dissatisfaction in Virginia.

"After conference with the recognized representatives of the different elements of the party in that State, and finding all of them sincerely desirous of party unity and success, we approve of the call for a State convention to be held at Norfolk on the 22d of August, 1889, signed by William Mahone as chairman.

"It gives ample assurance of free and open conventions in precinct, county, city and State. We ask all Republicans and all friends of protection to American industries in Virginia to unite under this call for action now and success in November.

(Signed) "M. S. Quay,
"J. S. Clarkson,
"W. W. Dudley,
"Samuel Fessenden,
"Garrett A. Hobart.

"I concur heartily in this action of the National Committee.

"James D. Brady,
"Member National Committee for Virginia."

PRODUCERS TAKE COURAGE.

"I do not hesitate," says State Geologist J. Peter Lesley, "to express my opinion in the strongest terms that the amazing exhibition of oil which has characterized the last 20 years and may probably characterize the next ten years is, nevertheless, not only geologically but historically, a temporary and vanishing phenomenon—one which young men will live to see come to its natural end."

Nobody supposed J. Peter would hesitate to express his opinion, or that it would not be expressed in large, round and Jupiterian words. But if his opinion on the exhaustion of the oil supply is no more trustworthy than his opinions on the extent and location of the field have been, it will not have any serious effect on the market. A man may go about with a mouth full of big words hung on a hair trigger and an opinion of his own wisdom which it may make him bow legged to carry around, and yet know less about the oil business than the first wildcatter who ever started a drill on credit.—*Pittsburgh Times.*

THE W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

This column is conducted by the Womans' Christian Temperance Union of McKean co.

ROOM 524, BISSELL BLOCK,
PITTSBURGH, June, 1889.

Dear sisters of the W. C. T. U. of Pennsylvania:

Tuesday morning, June 18th, the day to which we had looked forward with such anxiety, and for which we had labored and prayed, dawned upon us fair and beautiful. Most auspicious weather, we fondly hoped, for getting out a full vote for prohibition. But alas! the evening hours brought grievous disappointment. We are defeated by a majority variously estimated from 125,000 to 185,000.

For the moment we are stunned and overwhelmed with the greatness of the defeat, while some are tempted to say the people are "joined to their idols, let them alone." But this will never do, for

Right the right since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

We are sure as Chairman Palmer says, that we are "everlastingly right," and there is nothing for us to do but to fight on. The victory may come much sooner than we seem possible for our Divine Leader has all forces at His command and more ways of working than we have ever imagined. He can make "the wrath of man to praise Him" and will do it. As Joseph said, "the army which remains in its entrenchments is defeated." The temperance people will never allow the town under this fearful menace to our homes and our country. Already the friends of law and good government are bestirring themselves.

Doubtless there will be conference and harmony of action later. Let those who are making jokes about our Waterloo and "Waterloo" remember the words of Victor Hugo: "Waterloo was not a battle but an exchange in the front of the universe." When prohibition victories were won in Kansas, Maine, Iowa, Ohio and even Rhode Island the [illegible] was not awake to the danger which threatened their craft, but now they are thoroughly aroused and organized. The battle is fairly set. The interests of the people of this nation have had to be set against the great united forces of evil, and the whole country was watching the result. We are hopeful and not to be [illegible]. The latter is in truth the most distressing feature of the defeat. That [illegible] people could allow such a statute to be present and not throw the whole weight of their influence in favor of it is more than we can understand and we fear that it must be said again.

"My people love to have it so." May God forgive those who have thrown away this blessed opportunity and open their eyes before His righteous judgments fall upon us.

To our enthusiastic appreciation of the abundant and self sacrificing labors of the W. C. T. U. during this campaign words fail us to speak. We have been enabled to see, too, in this as in other organizations there has been the most harmonious and delightful Christian cooperation. Let us strive to have this state of things continued in the future. As for our own departments and organization, we are assured that now is the time for good work. Friends have been made for the cause, sentiment has been educated, that was not possible during the campaign, and the result proves that this is just what is needed now. The people must be persuaded that alcohol is a poison, not only in the human system but in the body politic. New Unions have been reported since the 18th. Organize wherever possible. The thorough canvass of our state has shown us where the weak spots are. Let us occupy this ground at once. Circulate literature broadly and with discrimination. Work with the children as never before. Do not discontinue one meeting or one department of work. We are disappointed but not discouraged or disheartened. Goldwin Smith, much quoted by the enemy during the last few months says: "The ultimate issue of the struggle is certain. The enthusiasm, energy and self devotion with which a great moral cause inspires its soldiers, always have prevailed and always will prevail, over any amount of self interest or material power arrayed on the other side."

Now praying for perseverance and direction let us go forward in the name of the Lord.

Faithfully Yours,
MRS. FRANCES L. SWIFT, President.
MRS. JOSEPH D. WEEKS, Rec Sec'y
MRS. ELLEN M. WATSON, Cor Sec'y
MRS. W. P. WOODS, Treasurer.

MR. CAMERON'S secret of success was that he never acted without knowing all the facts obtainable. Although a desperate and shrewd fighter he seldom wasted his efforts in support of weak men. Here is his own explanation:

"When I found the man who was pretty sure to win with the little support that I could give him he was made the Cameron candidate. I got all the credit for the victory, and the candidate believed that his success was entirely attributed to me."

This was a rule adopted by a strong man, one of the strongest America has looked upon.—*N. Y. World*

"Hemp is as thick as hand-grenades flew and where they fell as certainly they slew" was said of one of those ignorant doctors in the early times, who might well have been called the aide-de-camp of death. The sufferer from scrofula, with sores as bad as Job's, need not now curse the day he was born, for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will restore health and beauty, appetite and strength. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing salt rheum, tetter, boils, carbuncles, sore eyes, scrofulous sores and swellings, hip-joint disease, white swellings, goitre, or thick neck, and enlarged glands.

ATTENTION LUMBERMEN.—Come to the store of M. Rosenfield if you want a nobby suit, and I will guarantee a perfect fit.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WANTED RELIABLE ENERGETIC MEN AS SALESMEN. Truthful men—No liars wanted. New blood—no old scaly agents that can't maintain a position with a reliable firm. Experience not required. We can make a good salesman of any pushing active man. Salary and expenses or commission. Stock guaranteed true.

H. W. FOSTER & CO. NURSERYMEN, BOX 3, GENEVA, NEW YORK.

Good Business Location

FOR RENT.—The subscriber offers for rent the store room and cellar under it now occupied by D. C. Young in the Backus building opposite the Court House. Possession given on the first of September next. ALSO—the dwelling house now occupied by herself and family adjoining the Backus block on Main street. Possession given on the first of October next.

MRS. J. C. BACKUS.

Smethport, July 24, 1889-tf

Notice of Intention to Apply for a Charter of Incorporation

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT C. F. Hubbard, S. H. Arnold, F. E. Bowler, S. P. Dalrymple, I. Hubbard and others will apply to his excellency James A. Beaver Governor of Pennsylvania, at the executive chamber in the city of Harrisburg, Pa., on Friday, August 8th, 1889, for a charter of incorporation. The name of said corporation shall be "The Sartwell Creek Improvement Company." The character of said corporation is that it is to be a corporation under the act April 29th, 1874 and its supplements for the purpose of driving and floating saw logs, lumber and timber, and the object of said corporation is the clearing, widening, straightening, cribbing and deepening of Sartwell creek in Pleasant Valley and Roulette townships, Potter county, Pa., and Liberty township, McKean county, Pa., from its confluence with the Allegany river to its source, a distance of less than twenty miles, and otherwise improving and managing said stream for the floating of logs, timber and lumber thereon by both natural and artificial floods.

LEWSON & DORNAN,
Solicitors for Applicants.

July 17-3t.

If You Have

CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,
SCROFULA,
COUGH or COLD,
THROAT AFFECTION,
WASTING of FLESH,

*Or any Disease where the Throat and Lungs are Inflamed, Lack of Strength or Nerve Power, you can be relieved and Cured by*

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL
With Hypophosphites.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

*Ask for Scott's Emulsion, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.*

*Sold by all Druggists.*

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

Ordinance No. 37.

BE IT ORDAINED AND ENACTED BY the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Smethport, McKean County, Pa., and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to throw and catch, or play with a baseball, or football, on Main street in said borough.

And any person or persons violating this ordinance shall forfeit and pay to the use of the borough the sum of one dollar to be collected on conviction of such offence before the Burgess or any Justice of the Peace, as like amounts are collectable in an action of trespass.

Approved July 1, 1889.

VARLEY GIFFORD, Burgess.

Attest: JNO. FORREST, Secretary.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE a heavy pair of mules at his camp on the Bradford and Smethport [illegible] three miles from Smethport.

JOHN FANNIN.

July 16, 1889—1t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose at public sale on the premises on

MONDAY, JULY 29, A. D. 1889, AT 10:00 A. M.

The defendants interest in the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in the City of Bradford, County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at west of the Exchange building, and thence running westerly along the north side of Main street twenty-three 23 feet, thence north at right angles to said first line one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly twenty three (23) feet and thence south one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning, and having thereon one large two-story wooden building known as the Option House, being the life estate of A. K. Johnson in said premises with all rents and incomes, and being the same land deeded by A. K. Johnson and wife to Laura Elizabeth Chappell by deed dated January 25 1884 and recorded in the Recorder's office of McKean county, October 18, 1884 in Deed Book Vol. 26 page 212, &c.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of A. K. Johnson at the suit of S. A. Terrell and J. A. Terrell, doing business as Terrell Brothers.

McSweeney & Lyle, Plff's Atty.

W. B. CLARKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Pa., July 11, 1889.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF LEVARI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose at public sale on the premises.

MONDAY, JULY 29, A. D. 1889 at 2 P. M.

The defendant's interest in all the undivided one-half interest in a certain piece tract or parcel of land situate lying in Bradford township, County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in the northwest corner of lot conveyed to Artemus Houghton, thence north eighty-five rods to a post in the south line of lot No. 23, thence west two-hundred and twenty-eight (228) rods to a post in the east line of lot No. [illegible], thence south one hundred and ten (110) rods to a post in the line of the public highway, thence easterly along the north line of said highway one hundred and sixteen (116) rods to a post in the west line of lands of John Emery, thence north thirty three (33) rods to a black birch at the northwest corner of lands now or formerly of said Emery, thence east sixty (60) rods more or less to a post in the west line of lot No. 24, thence north twelve rods to a post, being the northwest corner of lot No. 24, thence east fifty three rods to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land be the same more or less, and being part of lot No. 25 in warrant No. 2351, being the same premises conveyed by Horace Little, executor of the estate of Daniel Kingsbury, deceased, to Willard M. Newell, being also the same premises conveyed by Lovel Ward and wife to A. B. Heald by deed bearing date March 14, A. D. 1881, recorded in Deed Book Vol. No. 3 at page 243, &c. and which was afterwards sold at Sheriff's sale as the property of [illegible] to W. S. Hodgman & Co., the first parties herein, and the record of the same appearing in Prothonotary's office of said county in sheriff's Deed Book of deeds acknowledged in open court, Liber B page —, to which reference is made for further particulars, and by W. S. Hodgman et al. conveyed to W. M. Barber by deed dated October 21, 1885, recorded in Deed Book Vol. 31, page 280, &c. Improved and having thereon 5 oil wells complete, 5 engines, 1 boiler, carpenter's rigs, tubing, casing, sucker rods, steam, water and gas lines, tanks, fittings, connections and appurtenances to the same belonging.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of W. M. Barber at the suit of F. A. Leavitt.

W. & F. B. Chapman, Plff's Attys.

W. B. CLARKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Pa., July 11, 1889.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose at public sale on the premises

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1889,

as follows:

No. 1 at 10 A. M.
No. 2 at 11 A. M.
No. 3 at 11:30 A. M.

No. 1.

The defendants interest in all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land beginning at the southeast corner of lot No. 70 of the allotment of the lands of the Bingham estate in Lafayette township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, conveyed to Alpha Morse; thence along the south line of said lot north 87½ degrees west 51 perches and 4-10 to the west line of the part of [illegible] thence along the east line of land and Joseph M. Fair, being also along the east line of warrant No. 2247, south 2 degrees, west 99 1-10 perches, thence along the north line of the lot No. 134 contracted to be sold to Alfred Gilmore Jr. and John Preston, being also along the north line of warrant No. 2248, south 87½ degrees east 19 7-10 perches, thence along the west line of lot No. 12 conveyed to Andrew C. Hull and Alpha Morse north 2 degrees east 86 4-10 perches and thence along lines of lot No. 118 also conveyed to Andrew C. Hull and Alpha Morse as aforesaid north 88 degrees west 81 3-10 perches and north 3 degrees east 12 3-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 7 6-10 acres strict measure be the same more or less. It being lot No. 130 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Lafayette township aforesaid and part of warrant 2247, together with 11 oil wells, 8 15 H. P. engines, 2 12 H. P. engines, 1 20 H. P. boiler, 1 30 H. P. boiler, 4 250 bbl. tanks, carpenter's rigs, tubing, casing, sucker rods, steam, gas and water pipes, fittings, fixtures, tanks, buildings and machinery thereon situate and thereunto belonging. Also

No. 2.

All that certain other piece or parcel of land situate in Lafayette township, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post in the south line of lands of the said party of the first part, the southeast corner of lot No. 9 of the Gorton survey, thence north bounding on the east line of lot No. 9 aforesaid, 200 perches to a post, the northeast corner of said lot No. 9, thence east 80 perches to a post, thence south 200 perches to a post in the south line of lands of said party of the first part, thence west to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres strict measurement be the same more or less and being lot No. 10 of the survey of L. Gorton and part of warrant No. 2243. Unimproved. Also

No. 3.

All that certain piece, tract or parcel of land situate in township, county and state aforesaid bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 6, thence east 104 rods to a post marked 7 and 8, thence south 152 6-10 rods to a post marked 7, 8 and 9, 10, thence west bounding on lots Nos. 10 and 9, 104 rods to a post the southeast corner of lot No. 6, thence north bounding on lot No. 6, 152 6-10 rods to the place of beginning containing 100 acres strict measure, be the same more or less and being lot No. 7 and part of warrant Nos. 2243 and 2245. Saving and excepting therefrom 20 acres off of the west side of said lot heretofore sold by the said Fair. Unimproved.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of J. M. Fair at the suit of North and Huey, use of A. P. Huey and Wm. Chambers.

W. B. CLARKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., July 11, 1889.

Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE United Lumber Company, Limited, has been dissolved by the unanimous resolution of said company, and all business of the same will be wound up and closed. All persons having any claims against said United Lumber Company, Limited, are requested to present them at once to J. J. Newman, Buffalo, N. Y., or to Sheridan Gorton, attorney, Smethport, Pa.

F. H. GOODYEAR, Chairman.
J. J. NEWMAN, Secretary.

June 28, 1889-6t.

Notice.

F. M. KNAPP vs. JENNIE T. KNAPP. } In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean Co. No. 234 May Term, 1889.

Having been appointed Commissioner to take evidence in this case, I will be in attendance to take said evidence at the office of S. Gorton in Smethport, Pa., on Friday, August 9, 1889, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

G. M. SMITH, Commissioner.

Smethport, Pa., July 25, 1889-3t.

TAYLOR'S

Air-Tight Crystal Butter Package

Preserves and keeps butter in its natural flavor for any length of time. For sale in McKean and Elk county by

BLAKE & WOOD, Eldred, Pa.

6-21 tf.

FURNITURE

Established, 1836.

BUY of THE MAKER

For out-of-town trade we have an illustrated Catalogue, mailed free. We pay the freight.

HERSEE & CO.,

Mammoth :-: Retail :-: Manufacturers,

247 to 258 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

We Lead But Never Follow.

Your Homes—How to Furnish Them.

A 9 Room House Furnished Complete for $396.25.

Those who think that a thousand dollar outfit is essential to housekeeping will learn with surprise that we will supply every article of furniture needed in a nine-room house for $396.25—not only the articles of necessity, but many pieces usually regarded as luxuries. The $396.25 outfit is as follows. The price of each article of furniture and the cost per room is given in detail.

PARLOR.

Parlor suite of six pieces, consisting of arm chair, patent rocker, divan, and two reception chairs, upholstered in the best imported plush, $55; parlor table, any wood, $5; easel, any wood, $3; hanging cabinet with bevel mirror, $4.50; pier glass, walnut or cherry frame mirror 20x50, $25; rattan rocker, $6. Total $106.50.

DINING ROOM.

Eight-foot extension table, any wood, $10; six high backed antique oak or cherry chairs, $9; sideboard, oak or cherry, beveled mirror, one drawer lined for silver, $25. Total $44.

LIVING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

Writing desk and book case combined, $18; Turkish lounge, $20; large upholstered easy chair, $15; library table, $8; antique oak rocker, plush cushion and back, $7; solid all-wood rocker, $3.40; reception chair, $2.60. Total $74.

KITCHEN.

Kitchen table with drawer, $1.50; two kitchen chairs, $1. Total, $2.50.

HALL.

Hat rack, oak or cherry with beveled mirror $15; hall chair, high back, solid oak, $1.75. Total, $16.75.

GUEST CHAMBER.

Chamber suite, walnut, cherry or oak, four pieces, bedstead, bureau, washstand and towel rack with woven wire springs, fibre mattress with cotton on both sides, and a pair of best live geese feather pillows, $58.50; upholstered plush rocker, $3.75; table, any wood, $4; two cane seat chairs, $3. Total, $69.25.

FAMILY CHAMBER.

Chamber suite, walnut, cherry or oak, four pieces, bedstead, bureau, washstand and towel rack, woven wire springs, hair mattress and pair of the best of live geese feather pillows, $56.50; one rocker any wood, $2.50; two chairs, $2.50. Total $61.50.

SERVANT'S ROOM.

Bedstead, all hard wood, spring bed, mattress and pillows, $9.75; bureau, $5; washstand, $2; rocker, $1; cane seat chair, $1; mirror, $1. Total, $19.75.

BATH ROOM

Towel rack and mirror. Total, $3.

N. B.—We will sell any article in above list separate.

*To Buy Furniture Right, Buy where it is Made.*

New Spring Stock

JUST RECEIVED AT

D. C. YOUNG'S.

Before going out of town to buy goods, call and examine the

RARE BARGAINS

which I have just purchased in the Metropolis for cash. Every department is crowded full of them.

Never so many useful articles as to-day on the

Five and Ten Cent Counters.

Headquarters for all kinds of

House Furnishing Goods,

WALL PAPER,

CARPETS, RUGS, LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERY, CURTAIN POLES.

WINDOW SHADES

made and put up at short notice, at lowest possible prices.

One hundred patterns of beautiful White Goods, for ladies' and children's dresses. Also fine assortment of popular

JAMESTOWN DRESS GOODS

Summer Shawls and Jackets in great variety.

Ladies' $2.00 Shoes and $3.00 Hand-turned Shoes a specialty. Agent for

GOKEY'S CELEBRATED SHOES.

Store opposite the Court House.

D. C. YOUNG.

Smethport, May 2, 1889.

SLAUGHTER -:- IN -:- PRICES!

Notwithstanding the season is not yet half over, we will offer for sale all of our summer goods at, and even below, cost, in order to dispose of them as soon as possible.

Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, will go regardless of cost.

Summer Dress Goods way down to rock bottom prices.

We have some fine dress Sateens which we will sell for a trifle.

Good 8 and 10 cent Challies marked down to 6 cents a yard.

We are pleased with our shoe and slipper trade, and will continue to give bargains in the shoe line.

Next week we will have something more to say about the shoe business.

Mrs. T. D. NASH.

Smethport Pa., July 18, 1889.

Legal Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ANY person found carrying off or in any way molesting any of the property in or around the saw mill of the subscriber, in Christian Hollow, Norwich township, including buildings, slabwood, machinery, etc., will be dealt with according to law.

GEO. W. HUTTON.

Newerf, July 8th, 1889.

Assignee's Notice.

In the matter of the assignment of James J. Heath, for the benefit of creditors. } In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa. No. 29, Feb. Term 1889.

To all parties concerned:

Take notice—That J. M. Keeney, assignee of James J. Heath, has filed his final account as such assignee and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas for allowance at a session of said Court to be held at Smethport, Pa., on Monday, September 9th, A. D. 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., and the same will then be allowed and confirmed, unless cause be shown why the same should not be allowed and confirmed.

J. M. McELROY, Prothonotary.
HUGH P. BRAWLEY, Deputy.

M. J. COLCORD, Att'y for Assignee.

Smethport, July 9, 1889. 3w

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE

AND FEMALE COLLEGE,

RANDOLPH, N. Y.

This is a school for both sexes. Has been established and well known for forty years. It is well equipped with all appliances of a first-class seminary. Location, twenty miles from Chautauqua Lake, not surpassed in beauty and healthfulness by that of any other school in the country. President and faculty reside with the students and give care to their health, manners and morals. The Music Department is under the instruction of a graduate of the N. Eng. Conservatory. The Commercial College is thorough and practical. Fall term opens September 3, 1889. Address for illustrated catalogue, (free) REV. J. T. EDWARDS, D. D. Prest.

12e4t Aug 23-Nov 8, 15,-Mch. 7, 14.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Of This and Neighboring Towns.

I now offer an extra quality of

Lime, Calcined Plaster

Washed Hair and Land Paster

for the lowest prices ever offered in this town. To those who wish to use any

CEMENT OR WATER LIME,

for walls or cellar bottoms, I wish to say that I have a large quantity of these for corresponding prices. These goods are stored in most central location for the entire neighborhood and as I buy in large quantities, have no expense for storage or transportation from railroad, I cannot, much less will not, be undersold. Special prices offered to jobbers. Mechanics or any one wishing a large quantity, come and get or write for prices before buying elsewhere.

J. M. TRACY,

EAST SMETHPORT.

5-3-89-3m.

GO TO

ROONEY'S MARKET

Wolesale and Retail

—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR ALL—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

I will also pay the highest price for

STOCK AND HIDES

CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

Nearly opposite Catholic church. Main st.

J. F. ROONEY.

C. E. GROVER,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER

And Proprietor of the

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2-8-89-6m

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a-o-w-41

Notice.

MY WIFE, JENNIE LEITCH, HAVING left my bed and board without just cause, all persons are notified not to trust or harbor her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

FRED LEITCH

Turtle Point, Pa., July 14, 1889.

McKean County Miner

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The label on your paper shows the time to which it is paid.
If you wish the address of your paper changed, give the old address as well as the new one.
If you wish your paper stopped, pay arrearages, otherwise you will continue liable for the paper, whether you take it from the office or not.
If you do not get the paper regularly let us know. We want every man's paper every week, and the trouble is with the mails when not received.

Smethport, Pa., July 25, 1889.

[illegible] ROGERS, Local Editor.

## LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

### A Cool Hand.

A cricket warbled beside a wood-shed,
When some raw boys of Smethport city
Let loose a shower of bullets towards his head;
A cow looked on their efforts with pity.
He woke from his dream with a beautiful smile;
[illegible] these demons of carnage and bloodshed,
And murmured, "A miss is as good as a mile,"
As he carved the balls out of the wood-shed.
—Harper's Bazar.

---

Dog days, these.

Hydrophobia is now in order.

The days are growing shorter.

Green apple colic will soon be in order.

Bark peeling has ceased for this season.

The thermometer melted some days ago.

Muzzle your worthless cur, or shoot him.

The small boy now flies his festive kite.

The farmers have about finished haying.

Brother B., what did you think of that [illegible]?

It is rumored that a "merry-go-round" will soon land in Smethport.

Equestrian exhibitions are of frequent occurrence in Smethport.

Brownell Brothers' store building has been undergoing some repairs.

Nations move by cycles, says Emerson. Boys move bicycles, too.

A very recherche hop occurred at Kittredge opera house on Wednesday evening.

The lawn fete is not a popular means of social intercourse in Smethport, strange to say.

Post 67, G.A.R., of this place, is represented by several members in the excursion to Silver Lake.

Geo. Smith, the tonsorial artist, has fitted up a handsome shop in the basement of Kittredge opera house.

Hon. B. B. Stone of Bradford, was recently re-appointed by Governor Beaver as a trustee of the Warren Insane hospital.

There will be a convention of the county commissioners of Pennsylvania at Allentown on the 24th, 25th and 26th of September.

Rev. J. R. Neff of Kane, will preach in the M. E. church next Sabbath morning and evening and at East Smethport at 3 o'clock.

Dr. Agnew, a New York physician, says that bicycle riding causes spinal complaint. How conflicting are the views and theories of physicians.

C. H. Steiger, city editor of the Bradford *Era*, left that city last Tuesday to take the management of the city department of the Toledo *Commercial*.

A very pleasurable party was given at the residence of C. K. Sartwell, on Main street, last Tuesday evening, in honor of Miss Maude Sartwell, of Olean.

The books of the Smethport Library Association were sold last week, and the proceeds were given toward liquidating the indebtedness on the Soldiers' Monument.

According to a scientific theory, there cannot be another flood in this country parallel to the late one in the Susquehanna Valley, for a period of 631 years.

There will be an excursion to Chautauqua Lake next Sunday. We understand that the fare for the round trip is but $2.75. It is a good chance for the money.

H. W. Foster & Co., a reliable firm of Geneva, N. Y., want salesmen. Experience not required. Read their advertisement headed, "Wanted, Reliable, Energetic Men."

The donation at the rink on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of Rev. T. W. Chandler of the Methodist church, was a successful affair. The net receipts amounted to $111.37.

The Lumbermen's Exchange of Buffalo has announced its intention of giving a prize of $100 for the best portable saw mill in operation at the Buffalo International Fair in September next.

The fire laddies speak in glowing terms of their reception at Smethport on the Fourth. The boys returned in good shape and reports say conducted themselves with credit to Emporium.—*Press.*

The newspaper men of Tioga county talk of organizing a protective association. The names of delinquent subscribers will be published and the accounts against them will be offered for sale.

W. M. Kerns, the efficient assistant in the county commissioners' office, and a young man of Republican abilities, has been recently appointed postmaster of this place. He succeeds brother Wilson of the *Democrat*.

—Under the new law a man is justified in shooting a burglar without any ceremony. You are not obliged to warn the intruder but just simply make the moonbeams gleam through him before he gets the drop on you.

—The sickliest community in the United States appears to be Leavenworth, Kansas. No less than 22,000 cases of sickness requiring the use of liquor as a remedy were registered at the drug stores in that city last year.

—We have commenced this week the publication of chapters on the rise and fall of the French Revolution of 100 years ago by James Henri Browne. These chapters will be found on our 4th page and will prove to be of intense interest.

—We are informed by Conductor Richmond, of the B. R. & K. railroad, that that company will shortly erect a handsome depot to replace the apology for one in the shape of a 2x4 shed that is now standing in this borough. It is indeed gratifying news.

—The Emporium *Independent* says that at one time Instanter was "the most populous town in McKean county and one of the earliest settlements." True enough, but the location of the original Instanter was seven miles from the present town, which is in Elk county.

—A Harrisburg dispatch says an impression has gone out over the State that an act was passed at the recent session of the Legislature increasing the salaries of election officers and many inquiries concerning it have been received at the State Department. The act never became a law.

—We are indebted to Mr. C. K. Mason, secretary of the Hornellsville Exposition for a complimentary ticket to the big show, which commences on the 26th of August and closes on the 30th. The society expects to outdo all former efforts in making of the exposition a great success.

—The dudes of New York and Philadelphia now wear flannel shirts with a single diamond stud flashing from the most conspicuous position in the shirt front. The diamonds are for the purpose of offsetting the cheap appearance of the flannel, which is worn by reason of their aesthetic tastes.

—Our sincere thanks go out to "Corporal" W. H. Rauch for the bucktail postal card inviting us to the third annual reunion of the Bucktail regiment. The men are scarce who can get up a more taking invitation—one calculated to draw the gang. They will be there and are already insured a good time.

—A very interesting communication from the pen of Rev. J. H. McCandless, Rector of St. Luke's Church, will be read in another column, with much enjoyment by his many friends. It was written on the 1st inst, while he and his friends were still aboard of the steam ship "City of New York," enroute for Queenstown.

—Dr. Samuel J. M. Eaton who died so suddenly last week in Franklin, of heart failure, was a Presbyterian clergyman of considerable note, and an author of more than ordinary ability. His wife was an adopted daughter of the late Hon. John W. Howe but her real parents were the late James Taylor and wife of this place. They had no children and his wife survives him.

—Bad odors emanate from cess-pools, etc., in certain quarters of this borough. How people can live in indolent bliss, in the midst of such stenches without making some effort to remedy the evil, is beyond the power of the writer's imagination. It would be well to avoid the epidemics which have visited neighboring towns, by a timely movement on the part of many, in the right direction.

—Comrade Wm. Wilkins of Wetmore township, writes us that "things are just lively around here; I have all the team work I can do. There will soon be six strings of tools running back of my property. The Rolphs have got a good well a half mile south-east of my line. It filled up 300 feet in 24 hours and will be shot this week. They make no fuss about their wells and keep no men on guard with Winchesters to prevent people from inspecting them."

—Kane, on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, is steadily growing and becoming a place of more importance from day to day. And the best evidence of its prosperity is shown by the fact that the salary of the postmaster has been increased from $1,100 to 1,200 per annum. Twenty-five years ago it scarcely needed a postoffice, and few believed that it would ever amount to anything. But oil and gas gave it a big and sudden boost. —Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*.

—People who have suddenly acquired social position are often more supercilious in their bearings to those who have been less fortunate than are those who can boast as long a descent as this country can record. So we find folks whose grandmothers perhaps sold spruce beer in a cellar, or whose grandfathers dealt out liquor at three cents a glass at some corner groggery assuming arrogant airs when they happen to be thrown into the company of those who are intellectually and morally their superiors.

—The bill levying a general tax on dogs in this state having been duly signed by Governor Beaver, all dogs will now have to be returned by the assessor along with personal property of the owners to be taxed. The rate of tax is fifty cents and one dollar, according to the sex of the dog. The fund arising from the taxation is to go in the first instance to paying for all sheep that have been destroyed by dogs in the district; and where no casualties of the kind have occurred then the tax is to go to the school fund.

—We are informed by Burgess Gifford that the borough council have decided to locate the proposed new public building on the lot opposite the Baptist church, corner Water and Fulton streets. Although this will not be a very conspicuous position for a brown stone front, it will still be a very satisfactory and advantageous point in many ways. The tower portion of the building will be made the headquarters of the Smethport fire department, and we are assured that the hall will be fitted up in elegant shape. This enterprise should receive encouragement from the citizens of the town.

—Smethport was well represented at the big Kinzua viaduct last Sunday. She sent ice cream and lemonade venders, some sharp gentlemen with materials for trapping suckers and a number of pleasure seekers. Photographer Hoffman was even there with his camera, as was also Peanut John and his delicious barrel of ice water with a lemon squeezed in it. Oh, how the Buffalo excursionists swooped down on that ice water! A young gentleman from this place was fully convinced much to his disgust that a trestle some fifty feet high, situated about two miles south of Alton, was the great viaduct. He afterward found that he had been the victim of a put up job. Such is life, Frank.

—Secretary Blaine is responsible for the following story: In conversation with some gentlemen reference was made to the religious Irishman's persistent thought about the hereafter. "Yes," said Mr. Blaine, "and there's good reason for it. The Irish people have such infernal torments from the power which has so long controlled the destinies of the green isle that they can not be blamed for wanting to avoid any in the next world. If they could believe there was no hell they'd rather die than to live. Once at Dublin, toward the end of the opera, Satan was conducting Faust through the trap-door which represented the gates of hades. His majesty got through all right—he was used to going below—but Faust, who was quite stout, got only about half way in, and no squeezing could get him any further. Suddenly an Irishman in the gallery exclaimed devoutly: 'Thank God, hell is full!'"—Washington *Press*.

### Accomplished Girls of Smethport.

Few towns can boast of young ladies as highly accomplished in all ways, and especially in the equestrian art, as Smethport. Their fearless management of untamed steeds, in cases of extremity, would put to shame many faint-hearted dolts of the opposite sex, who would faint from sheer fright if placed in the same perilous situation. It hardly seems possible that these same beings who would climb a greased telegraph pole to escape a diminutive mouse, will with the fearlessness and grace of a Minerva or a Joan of Arc, whip a wild, vicious horse into submission and then gallop away like the wind. Such is indeed the case, for we have witnessed it, and we have no doubt that they would plunge with a light brigade "into the jaws of death" with as little hesitation.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

Geo. R. Wolcott, of Olean, was in town last Monday.

W. E. Becker, of Buffalo, was circulating around town, on Monday.

Miss Kate Calkins of this place, is visiting Miss Lillie Wright, of Coleville.

Miss Flora Odell of Water street, returned from a visit to Olean friends, last Sunday.

Morris W. Croll, of Gettysburg, was at the Wright House, during the early part of the week.

E. K. Clark, Esq., of Binghampton, N. Y., was calling on old Smethport friends on Saturday last.

Lawyers S. W. Smith and O. L. Snyder of Port Allegany-Buffalo, were in town on Tuesday.

Comrade Bert Bartle and A. A. Bridge, Esq., of Port Allegany, called on us Wednesday of this week.

Rev. T. W. Chandler was called to Clermont on Tuesday to attend the funeral of a child of Mr. Silfies.

County Treasurer Shoemaker and daughter Maud and Miss Lulu Keenan, visited Bradford last Tuesday.

J. C. Backus of this place, took advantage of the excursion last Sunday to the Falls and visited Buffalo friends.

Wm. F. and W. E. Wheeler and wives of Portville, accompanied by their children, were guests at the Central last week.

Mrs. L. C. Ross of Coudersport, is visiting at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Colegrove, on King street.

Miss Naomi Colegrove, of Morenci, Mich., formerly of Norwich township, this county is visiting friends in this vicinity.

J. B. Sprague has been in town for the past week visiting his family. He comes home from the west occasionally for a short vacation from active business.

L. J. Backer of Boston, was looking after his interests in this section the early part of the week. Mr. Backer enjoys rusticating in McKean at this season.

Geo. L. Roberts, Esq., was pleading for the rights of A. J. Edgett and Mullin & McClure for C. L. Douglass in the Dam suit, before Judge Morrison, on Tuesday last.

E. A. Boyne, Esq., has resigned as Treasurer of the Bradford school district. He couldn't discover where the fun come in of "working for nothing and boarding himself."

William Caskey, one of the very pleasant gentlemen of Keating township, McKean county, was here last week, and made us an agreeable social call.—*Emporium Independent*.

C. A. Burdick, Esq., and wife returned from a few weeks visit to Harrisburg, on Friday last. Chet says he is glad to get back to a country where it is not necessary to use a fan all night to keep one from burning up.

Miss Ada M. Shaw, of Waterford, Pa., was a guest at the Wright House last Monday. We understand that Miss Shaw has resigned her position in the Smethport schools and will accept a position in the Olean public schools.

### Obituary.

Died at her residence, in this borough, on Monday morning, July 22d, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Sarah M. Burbank, wife of A. D. Burbank, Esq., in the 60th year of her age.

Mrs. Burbank was born in Norwich township on the 13th day of December, 1829. She was a daughter of Timothy Abbey, one of the early settlers of that township. On the 23d day of November, 1851, she married Alonzo D. Burbank, and soon after they moved on to the farm on the east side of Potato creek, in Keating township, where they continued to reside until about nine years ago, when they moved to Smethport. They were the parents of three children, two girls and a boy, all of whom died in early life. For 34 years Mrs. Burbank has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church of this place, and the large concourse in attendance at her funeral attest the esteem in which she was held by all her acquaintances. The funeral services were held at the residence on Main street, opposite Kittredge Opera House, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and were conducted by Rev. Wm. Storrs, who is temporarily filling the pulpit of the Baptist Church. The remains were taken to Colegrove cemetery for interment, and were accompanied by a large number of sympathizing relatives and friends of the deceased.

### Baby Carriages Free on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has issued instructions to all baggage agents and baggage masters on the system east of Pittsburgh and Erie to receive and carry free of cost in baggage cars baby carriages when accompanied by their owners.

This is a concession in favor of the children which their parents will heartily appreciate; and it is but another manifestation of the constant endeavor of the company to make the road attractive to everybody.

### Accident.

Lawyer E. R. Mayo, of this place, met with a severe accident on Monday. While engaged in some outdoor work around his residence, on Main street, he slipped and fell his wrist coming in contact with a sharp axe. The cut severed an artery and it was with difficulty that he reached the residence of Dr. H. L. McCoy. The doctor fortunately was at home, and after a troublesome operation, he stopped the profuse flow of blood, and dressed the wound. Mr. Mayo is now circulating around with his arm in a sling.

### The Ladies are Thankful.

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to all the friends who so liberally assisted us in making our ice cream social for the benefit of Rev. Chandler at the rink on Wednesday evening such a complete financial success—$111.37 being netted. Especial thanks are due Mrs. Taylor for the use of the hall; Smethport Band for the delightful music rendered during the evening and the Gas Company for the free use of fuel, etc.

L. A. S. M. E. CHURCH.

### Open-Air Concert.

The Smethport Band will give a concert this evening on the court house lawn, commencing at 8½ o'clock and lasting about forty-five minutes. The following excellent programme will be carried out:

1. March........Le Chevalier........J. Gorton
2. Overture..The Night Wanderer..V. Meahan
3. Valse......Vision of Paradise......Bennett
4. Selection.......Kindred Souls.......Eilenberg
5. Polka.......Jolly Blacksmiths.......Sachly

### St. Lukes Church.

Services on Sunday next—Morning Prayer and Litany, 10:30 a. m. Evening Prayer and anthem, 8 p. m.

All Saint's Chapel, East Smethport, service at 2:30 p. m.

Hats, caps, boots and shoes at M. Rosenfeld's.

### The Buffalo Races.

The grand circuit race meeting at Buffalo August 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, will no doubt be the most important trotting meeting of the year. Many of the speediest horses in the country are entered and a great additional interest is lent to the meeting through the fact that the long talked of match between the pride of the Almonts and the king of the Wilkes families will take place. This race between "Belle Hamlin" and "Harry Wilkes" is attracting attention from one end of the country to the other. After a good deal of good natural, but not the less diplomatic correspondence between Mr. C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo, and Messrs. Sire Bros., of New York, the details of the races were satisfactorily arranged. The stakes are $2,500 a side and the Buffalo Association adds a purse of $5,000, sixty per cent. of which goes to the winner and forty to the loser. "Belle Hamlin" is said to be in better trim than ever before and the reports are that "Harry Wilkes" is fit to lower his own record. It will be a race for blood; no nonsense of any kind about it, the high standing of the owners of these two famous horses being a guarantee that the race will in all respects be open and above board.

If money talks, and it is generally supposed to do so, the meeting at Buffalo will be necessarily greater and more important than the meeting at any other point in the circuit, for the sum of the purses offered at Buffalo is larger than the amount offered at any of the other tracks. The following are the amounts "hung up" at each track at the grand circuit for the present year: Buffalo $35,000, Rochester $34,000, Hartford $32,-000, New York $28,000, Springfield $27,-000, Cleveland $24,000, Poughkeepsie $23,860 and Albany and Philadelphia $20,000 each.

Gold and silver watches and all kinds of jewelry at M. Rosenfield's.

Don't fail to look at the Forest City lawn mower before you purchase. They can't be beat. Sprague has them to sell.

### When Women Should Marry.

Probably the best time for the average civilized woman to marry would be any age between 24 and 36. It is not said that no woman should marry earlier or later than either of these ages; but youth and health and vigor are ordinarily at their highest perfection between these two periods. Very early marriages are seldom desirable for girls, and that for many reasons. The brain is immature, the reason is feeble and the character is unformed. The considerations which prompt a girl to marry at 17 would in many cases have very little weight with her at 24. At 17 she is a child, at 24 a woman. Where a girl has intelligent parents the seven years between 17 and 24 are the period when mind and body are most amenable to wise discipline, and best repay the thought and toil devoted to their development. Before 17 few girls have learned to understand what life is, what discipline is, what duty is. They cannot value what is best, either in the father's wisdom or in the mother's tenderness. When married at that childish period they are like young recruits taken fresh from the farm and the workshop, and hurried off to a long campaign without any period of preliminary drill and training, or like a schoolboy removed from school to a curacy without being sent to the university or to a theological hall. Who can help grieving over a child-wife, especially if she have children, and a husband who is an inexperienced and possibly exacting boy-man? The ardor of his love soon cools; the visionary bliss of her poetical imagination vanishes like the summer mist; there is nothing left but disappointment and weariness that what promised to be so beautiful and long a day should have clouded over almost before sunrise. —*Hospital*.

You can save 25 per cent. by buying your clothing at M. Rosenfield's next to the postoffice, Smethport.

### KANE TALK.

The silly season has just begun in Kane.

Eli Kendig of Erie, was in Kane last Saturday.

The Anchor Oil Co. has struck a fair well on warrant 2630.

Joshua Davis says the bicycle beats walking all to pieces. How sanguine these young fellows are.

The merry-go-round around has left Kane and the young ladies, and a few elderly ones, are disconsolate.

A young man, who by the way, was a notorious junk thief, lit out last week. He was a little too subsequent. He had a forced interview with Justice Gillis and Henry skipped.

"Father, is that John L. Sullivan on the corner?" remarked an eight-year-old boy who saw F. W. Meese on his way to church last Sunday.

It is rumored that a young society man of Kane, will shortly wed an accomplished lady. It may be Katie and Milton.

Frank Martin, a driller on the J. H. Markham lease, had his elbow badly smashed on Monday by a bolt that projected from the balance wheel.

The J. T. and W. Griffith well on the Maher lot in the borough, is nearing the sand and shows for a good producer.

The Standard Oil Co. has a rig up on the Minehan lot in Kane borough. The great monopoly always strikes where there is a sure thing.

Senator Cosson is having the Kane House painted. Mr. Kidder of Warren, has the contract.

Miss Ethel, daughter of Mrs. M. Crossmire, is spending her vacation with her many friends in Kane.

A couple of the young sports of Kane came to grief last week. Only running horses on Fraley street. Lou says he knows of an ordinance now and will put a curb bit on the mustang.

Oh, where and who is the Democratic candidate for treasurer? A great field for guessing.

B. F. McConnell & Co. have sold their large stock of groceries to Ben Keelor & Co. Frank says his next enterprise will be for life at least and no selling out at cost.

Wm. Lowry has taken his old position at Marienville and Fred Gerber has taken his place as engineer on the fast mail between Kane and Pittsburgh.

The new time card on the P. & W. does not give general satisfaction—at least the expressions of the traveling public are not strictly piano.

S. E. Tilman is anxious to hear the court's decision on his wholesale license. A few of the retailers are suffering from the same disease and likely the result will be as fatal in the first as the latter.

Kane is to have another large lamp black works. Why not another planing mill? We are informed that Peterson's mill is running day and night and still unable to fill orders. Not to be wondered at when the building boom in Kane is considered.

Not a few men make a mistake by taking a miss. However, Frank McConnell will not on the 29th inst., as the writer has known Joe ever since it was little Joey. Now good advice is a fine thing for young married people; therefore we wish to say that if they wish to be intelligently happy, they should subscribe for the Smethport MINER.

HONEST RUBE.

### Harvest Excursions

Will be run to points in Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and the two Dakotas—North and South, on August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th, by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, at half rate. For particulars and full information write to or call on John R. Pott, Traveling Passenger Agent, Williamsport, Pa., or to A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

### Interesting Letter from Rev. McCandless.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW YORK, }
July 1, 1889. }

DEAR FRIENDS OF THE IRON CROSS AND H. S. M.:—Many miles reach out over the sea between us; but before coming to Queenstown I wish to have a letter ready to send back to show that none of you are forgotten, and to give you some account of a travelers' sea voyage in which you may have some interest. This great vessel left New York at 4 p. m. on June 26, and shortly after the "City of Rome," a slower ship passed us. We found out that our "greyhound" was not going to make much of a run, and the reason is that the regular crew struck, for some reason, on the last voyage, and the company employed green firemen, most of them only boys sixteen years old, who are unable to keep up enough steam to run the engines rapidly. On the first day out the run was 240 miles, second day 360 miles, third day 360, fourth 378, fifth 406, sixth 390, seventh and eighth (part of) 561—at Queenstown. We are doing better as some of the engineers have turned in as firemen. The steamer is able to make over 500 miles a day. The engines never stop—except in case of accident—between New York and Queenstown, a distance of 2,795 miles, and there is probably an average of seventy to eighty revolutions per minute.

From Wednesday till Monday the weather was very warm—no wraps were needed on deck—and the sea was smooth as a river, not a "whitecap" to be seen. To day, Monday, the weather has changed. Now it is raining and the air is cold, and the waves are beginning to to run high. So far I have not felt the least sensation of sea sickness, and most of our party are very good sailors. I would not like to say how often I eat as you might think that I was "yarning." We have over 1600 passengers on board—almost the population of Smethport. Six hundred are first cabin passengers, and the rest second cabin and steerage. It requires a large supply of food for that number of people, especially when some eat —— times a day. To give you some ide of the stores, I append the following list of provisions:

FISH, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3,525 lbs. fresh salmon, shad, turbot, &c. | 2,000 lobsters, 70 boxes herrings, 420 haddies. |

FRESH AND SMOKED MEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| 13,627 lbs. fresh beef. | 3,052 lbs. ribs and sirloin |
| 4,112 " lamb. | 661 " pork. |
| 660 " veal. | 1,094 " corned beef. |
| 300 " sausages. | 622 " tripe. |
| 3,500 " ham | 3,640 " bacon. |
| 560 kidneys. | 578 tongues, sweet-breads, &c. |

FOWL AND GAME.

56 turkeys, 600 chickens, 300 ducklings, 108 goslings, 144 squabs, 72 capons, 300 pigeons.

FRUIT, NUTS, ETC.

24 barrels apples, 15 barrels foreign grapes, 22 baskets green gages, 144 bottles jams, 18 boxes oranges, 22 boxes lemons, 18 boxes pears, 22 baskets plums, 364 pounds nuts and raisins, bananas, prunes, etc.

Also a large quantity of miscellaneous, including oatmeal, sugar, milk, tea coffee, flour, potatoes, etc.

Of course such a quantity of provisions will hardly be used on the present voyage, but allowance is made for any emergency.

The library where I am writing is a favorite and frequented room, with its luxurious sofas and chairs, and all the requisites for letter writing. Here are to be found nearly a thousand volumes of the choicest authors, the books being handsomely bound in morocco and calf. Ornamental windows surround the library, and a large octagonal stained-glass skylight is overhead. Across the corridor from the library is the commodious drawing-room, richly furnished and provided with a Mason & Hamlin piano—a very fine instrument. A balcony overlooks the saloon, with its cozy alcoves and seats for nearly three hundred passengers. In this main saloon, where meals are served, rises overhead a dome composed of 104 ornamental stained-glass windows, each 22x24, forming an arch set in a frame work of steel, protected from heavy seas by a roof of iron and panes of very thick glass. In the chamber and cupola, i. e. between the double roof of glass, are placed 72 electric lights, shedding a peculiar lustre through the stained-glass windows. Forward of the saloon is a gallery where is placed the organ which is used at the Sunday services and on other occasions. The smoking room is furnished in black walnut and white woods, with leather-cushioned seats, for one hundred passengers, and camp chairs for fifty more, with twenty-four marble top tables for games, and doubtless for gambling, although the company strictly forbids the latter. The rule is not enforced. There are seven suites of well furnished rooms, folding doors separating the sitting-room from the bed-room and the bath-room adjoining. These suites are fitted up with sofas and easy chairs, mirrors, portieres and pictures, and have a very home-like look. The outside state rooms on the upper deck are large, airy and comfortable. We have two of the best rooms on this deck—having plenty of air and light—and are extremely well provided for.

Captain Land commands the vessel. I got off a rather poor joke on Orlo and Paul the other morning by telling them I had seen land early that day, and then changing their astonishment to chagrin. The captain has associated with him six officers, a purser and doctor completing the official list. Besides these a large crew is employed to look after the ship and its living freight. There are 142 stewards, 36 sailors, 25 engineers, 57 firemen, 36 oilers, 63 trimmers, three carpenters, two boatswains, one painter and eight others, a total of 383. The ship is divided into fifteen separate water-tight compartments. A double bottom affords additional security, being utilized for water as ballast counteracting the effect of rolling in a heavy sea. The ship is of 10,500 tonnage and engines of 20,000 horse power. The length is 560 feet, her beam is 63 feet and height 44 feet. There are five decks, and room for two thousand people.

In order to avoid the chance of meeting icebergs the captain took the ship much farther south than the usual course, and consequently we had very warm weather for several days. Monday it began to rain, and to day, Tuesday, July 2, it is still raining and a heavy sea is on, but the boys stand it well. Mrs. Henry Hamlin is also well. The other ladies are slightly sea sick. I have not had the least "turn." On Sunday morning we had service, a large congregation assembling in the main saloon at 10:30 o'clock. Prayer books and hymnals were distributed. The captain read the service, as he is obliged to do by law, and a short sermon of fifteen minutes—a very fine one—was preached by the Rev. Mr. Reed, of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J. In the afternoon Rev. Dr. Green, of Buffalo, a Presbyterian minister, preached.

Perhaps I am spinning my yarn too long. At any rate a number of people are anxiously waiting to get a seat at the writing tables. We will reach Queenstown about Thursday morning, and so will spend the Fourth on board.

Mrs. Hamlin wishes to be kindly remembered to you all. I scarcely know where to look for the rest, but suppose they are below, as the vessel is now rolling considerably, and I have to write rapidly to form the words without too much break. One man pitched out of his seat at this table a moment ago, and brought up against a lady in her seat on the vessel's side—near by.

I shall try and write you again when I get among the "effetes" on the eastern shores. I am tired of the voyage and could not enjoy "a life on the ocean wave," lasting over a week at most. We shall all be glad to set our feet on land again, or as Mrs. Partington says, to step once more on "terra cotta."

I hope that we may have some interesting meetings of the I. C. and the K. S. M. this fall and winter. With love to all, your friend J. H. McCANDLESS.

### Forced to Leave Home.

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to day for a free sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Everyone likes it. Large size package 50 cents.

### Vintage of Grapes for Invalids.

The port Grape wine of New Jersey is the best medical wine in the market, and it is said that the vintage of Alfred Speer far exceeds any other produced. It is heavy in body, rich in flavor, and well adapted for sickly persons and for general family use. It makes new blood and gives color to the pale and sickly. Leading physicians prescribe this wine in their practice, and use it at their own homes. Druggists sell it.

### PORT ALLEGANY.

Mrs. S. A. Palmer returned from a week's visit with friends in Gowanda, N. Y., on Saturday evening last.

F. H. Arnold and F. E. Rowley went to Medina, N. Y., on business last Monday.

Misses Bell Bartle and Vic Thompson of Coudersport, spent the Sabbath with Port Allegany friends.

Warren Young, who has been sick with typhoid fever, is slowly recovering.

Roscoe Rice is having a run of typhoid fever.

Mark Manning is very low at this writing.

F. A. Thomas of Smethport, was in town Monday.

A. N. Lillibridge, S. W. Smith and O. L. Snyder were at the county seat on Tuesday.

B. G. Bartle was over to the county seat on Wednesday.

The Root & Keating tannery are receiving from sixty to seventy-five wagon loads of bark per day. Mr. Jacob Sharp has arranged a derrick which greatly facilitates the piling and saves the services of quite a number of men.

The American Extract company has purchased a strip of land lying along the W. N. Y. & P. railroad on which they are building an extension to their side track, and will hereafter have an abundance for piling purposes.

John Rice is at Eldred in charge of the new school building. B. U. Taylor of Olean, has the contract.

Lillibridge & Co. are still doing business, notwithstanding the fact that the sheriff was "on to them" last week.

Theo Harrigan, an old resident of this place, is calling on his friends in town. Mr. Harrigan was proprietor of the old "Gem Saloon" on Mill street some twelve years ago.

George Nolan, who lives across the river, is very low with typhoid fever, but little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

On Thursday forenoon last a serious breakdown occurred at the mill of Arnold & Dolley. A cylinder ring was was broken and was sent to Buffalo for repairs. It was returned Saturday in good good shape and the mill resumed operations Monday morning.

C. R. Bard returned to his home on Saturday last. He reports Mrs. Bard as showing slight signs of improvement.

R. C. Bard is at Parker Mineral Springs this week.

D. W. Butterworth and F. S. Thomas of the Potter *Enterprise*, were in town Monday.

C. H. Bergman returned from a visit with Buffalo and Olean friends on Monday last.

Andy Connelly has the foundation for his building on Pearl street nearly completed, and it is expected the frame will go up this week.

The K. O. T. M. social and dance of the 18th inst was a success in every particular and reflects credit upon the managers. Besides paying for the new organ and other expenses, they had about three dollars to put in the treasury.

J. G. Hall has purchased the engine and boiler in the old Ford tannery, and will move it at once to the site of his new factory near the depot.

C. E. Grover's planing mill is running full blast trying to keep up with his fast increasing business.

S. M. Rifle is scaling logs and performing other outside work for Lillibridge & Co.

Quite a force of men are employed in building a new wire fence between here and Turtle Point, on the line of the W. N. Y. & P. railroad.

Gerard Button has purchased from John Ostrander a house and four acres of land situated in the Grimes district, for which he paid $287.50. A good investment of his pension money.

VONDERSPECK.

# WANTED!

## $7,000.00

— ON —

## Eldred Borough School Bonds.

To Run from 1 to 20 years.

The Borough has no indebtedness. Address all correspondence to

F. F. BROWN, Secy.,
7-5-2w ELDRED, PA.

WANTED—Good wages will be paid to a competent Swede girl to do general housework at No. 10 Laurens street, Olean, N. Y.—Address Mrs. B. M. Whitney. no26tf

SMETHPORT BAND—Now open for engagement. Military music satisfactorily furnished for public amusements. Prices reasonable. Address J. W. BAKER, Manager, 26tf. Smethport, Pa.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Enquire at the residence of P. M. Fuller, Green street, Smethport, Pa.

WANTED—A coat maker at the merchant tailoring establishment of H. W. RUBIN, Smethport, Pa. 15-tf.

WANTED—A first-class pant maker at once at H. W. RUBIN'S, Smethport. 15-tf.

WANTED—A jobber to stock a mill. Will pay a good price. Ready to commence at once. Enquire of J. B. WRIGHT, 18-tf. Farmers Valley, Pa.

**For Rent.**

ONE seat house; supplied with natural gas and city water. Situated on lower Main street, Smethport, Pa. Inquire at store of D. C. YOUNG. 19-tf.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. Salary and Expenses paid, or Commission if preferred. Salesmen wanted everywhere. No experience needed. Address, stating age, The C. L. Van Dusen Nursery Co., Geneva, N. Y.

Smethport ∴ Planing ∴ Mill.

Water Street, Foot of Franklin.

J. BAKER & SONS,

Manufacturers of

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES

SIDING, CEILING,

Wainscotting, Flooring, Etc., Etc.

CUSTOM WORK

Done in a first-class manner and on short notice.

BUILDERS' MATERIALS.

Builders will do well to call on us for their lumber, as we can furnish all kinds in short order at reasonable prices.

Contractors and Builders.

To this branch of our business we will devote special attention. None but skilled workmen are employed, and we guarantee satisfaction.

BROWNELL BROS
— IS —
HEADQUARTERS!
— FOR —
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
A FULL LINE OF
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS
ETC., ETC.
OUR MOTTO—"Justice to all."
Smethport, - Pa.
January 1, 1889.

Wonderful the quantity, and fine,
Of our new and beautiful dry goods line;
Lowest prices beneath the sky.
Latest styles in large supply.
Goods as fine as ever made,
Manufactured for fancy trade;
If you need a dress, or suit
Tis the spot beyond dispute,
Ladies wraps of every kind,
Suited to perplex the mind;
And for gentlemen, hats, shoes or clothes,
Are you going to buy without seeing those?
They are from abroad and tailor made,
Will leave all others far in the shade.
For prices and quality 'tis wonderful too,
But still we think it's the thing to do:
Although we live here in the woods,
We have a wonderful line of goods,
And what is sure, still seldom told,
We've never yet been undersold,
And now that spring is at the door
We invite you all to Stickney's store.

∴ YOUR ∴ FEET ∴

NEED SOME ATTENTION.

NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES, IN

Fine Foot Wear!

FRENCH CALF, KANGAROO,
PATENT LEATHER,
Lace or Congress, Hand or Machine Sewed,

FOR GENTLEMEN,

— ALSO —

POPULAR SHADES in OOZE CALF and GOAT.

IN LADIES' WEAR,

GLAZE DONGOLA, FRENCH KID, CURACOA KID, HAND WELT, and HAND TURN.

TAN GOAT, OOZE CALF, OXFORD TIES in

Ladies', Misses', and Childrens'.

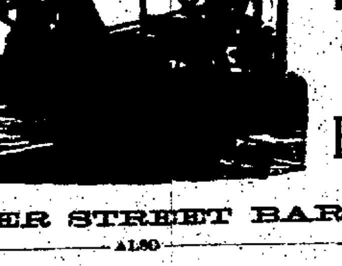
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

One Price. | GROVES, | 28 Main St.

BRADFORD PA.

A. T. PALMER,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.



DEALER IN HORSES, Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Harness, Etc.

WATER STREET BARN.

— ALSO —

FEED AND BOARDING STABLE,

BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE. SMETHPORT, PA.

Swithin C. Shortlidge's Media Academy

Near Philadelphia.
School Opens Sept. 18th.
Yearly Expense, $300.
Quarterly Paym'ts, $75.

Admits and instructs young men and boys at any time; fits them for Business, any College, Polytechnic School, or West Point or Annapolis. [illegible] Swithin C. Shortlidge, A.B., A.M. (Harvard Graduate), Principal and Proprietor, Media, Pa. Circulars on this office.

# Spring Disorders

Shattered nerves, tired brain, impure blood, debilitated system, all are the natural outcome in the Spring. A medicine must be used, and nothing equals Paine's Celery Compound. We let others praise us—you cannot help believing a disinterested party.

Brigadier-General W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, Vt., writes: "I have used Paine's Celery Compound on several occasions, and always with benefit. Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I commenced taking it. Two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine I do not know of its equal."

"I have used two bottles of your Paine's Celery Compound, and it has given entire satisfaction as an appetizer and blood purifier." T. L. Eames, Watertown, Dakota.

## Paine's Celery Compound

is prescribed by physicians, recommended by druggists, endorsed by ministers, praised by users, and guaranteed by the manufacturers, as a spring medicine which will do all that is claimed for it. Use it this spring, and see how quickly it tones you up.

## Purifies the Blood.

Full accounts of wonderful cures made by Paine's Celery Compound after other medicines and the best physicians had failed, sent free. There's nothing like it.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Color Anything any Color. Simple, Durable, Economical. IT IS EASY TO DYE WITH DIAMOND DYES 36 Colors, 10 cents each.

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# LEONARD & BLAIR,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

# CROCKERY, GLASS and STONEWARE HOUSE.

The finest, cheapest and best line of Chinaware, Glassware, Table Furnishing, Table Cutlery, Silverware and Bric-a-Brac in the city. Stock large, new, well-selected and cheap.

## -:- GAS FITTINGS AND FIXTURES -:-

of all kinds a specialty. Of these we have as fine a variety as can be found in any city stock.

## MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

**No. 66 Main St., Bradford, Pa.**

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# ATTENTION!

I wish to say a few words to my friends and customers. After many years of pleasant dealings with the people of Smethport and vicinity, I deem it my duty to inform them that I am at all times prepared to

## MEET -:- COMPETITION

in a business way and on

## BUSINESS : PRINCIPLES!

I have in many ways improved my business and am constantly

## -:- ADDING TO MY STOCK -:-

so as to make it the leading and reliable Clothing and

## Merchant Tailoring Establishment

—OF McKEAN COUNTY.—

I can be found in my store and at all times pleased to see my old and new customers, where they may rely on

## FAIR AND HONEST DEALING.

All I want is a call, and I will convince you it is to your interest to deal with

## RELIABLE : MERCHANTS

and not with temporary dealers, or dealers who start in business for a few days, trying to make the public believe they are here to stay, and can save your money by buying of them. It is not so, for I can assure each and every one of my customers, and I can prove to them that I have the

## LARGEST STOCK

and the FINEST GOODS and the

## LOWEST PRICES

in town. All I want is a call and I will convince you

## WHAT I SAY IS TRUE

and not simply a trap to get you to buy. Soliciting a call, I am yours truly,

# H. W. RUBIN,

**The Reliable Clothier and Merchant Tailor, - Smethport, Pa.**

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# INSURANCE.

## SMETHPORT HOME AGENCY,

## HASKILL & BURDICK.

We represent the following

## Old and Reliable Companies:

| | |
|---|---|
| Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia the oldest Insurance Co. in the world. Assets | $8,436,591 |
| Pennsylvania Fire, | 2,890,867 |
| Franklin | 3,181,248 |
| Royal, Liverpool | 4,845,195 |
| Fire Insurance Association of London (U. S. Branch) | 893,445 |
| Sun, Fire, London | 1,848,610 |
| Hanover, New York | 2,479,654 |

Do not obtain Insurance in another State as long as you can get insured at home in as reliable companies as the above.

HASKILL & BURDICK,

**Bank Building, Main Street, - Smethport, Pa.**

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# THE BROODING TEMPEST.

## Rise of the French Revolution One Hundred Years Ago.

### SKETCH OF THE EVENTS OF 1789.

Causes, Direct and Indirect, That Led to the Great Gallic Uprising—The Encyclopedists and Their Influence—The Fatal Indecision of Louis XVI.

By JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

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I.

The foundation of the government of the United States and the outbreak of the French Revolution occurred in the same year, 1789, which gives to Americans an additional interest in one of the most memorable epochs of modern times. American emancipation from Great Britain began, it may be said, with the Declaration of Independence, which was signed in 1776. The French Revolution really antedated it by two years, for its earliest mutterings were heard when Louis XVI, grandson of the infamous Louis XV ascended the throne. A great intellectual upheaval marked the reign of the latter monarch, when the excesses of the court and the clergy degraded the kingdom and the church, and generated the spirit of wholesome skepticism, represented by Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, D'Alembert, Condillac, Helvétius and other able and brilliant authors. They paved the way for the political upheaval that followed, as the crimes of the two Louis against humanity brought on the era of bloodshed and terror at a later day and made another Louis the innocent victim of their monstrous wrongs to the people. Those writers often spoken of as the Encyclopedists, have been accused by the church of directly causing the horrors of the revolution; but they were really effec- [illegible] sticism, and have been of incalculable benefit to subsequent generations. While they were by no means free from blemishes, they were, as a rule, earnest, generous, philanthropic and especially anxious to advance the race.

### THE ENCYCLOPEDISTS.

Few historical characters have been more grossly misrepresented than Voltaire, much of the misrepresentation having been deliberate, systematic and malignant. During his entire life, and during much of the next century, he was portrayed as an atheist and a virulent assailant of Christianity; it is highly probable, indeed, that many persons now living have the same opinion. Nothing could be further from the truth. He was the foe of dogmatic theology and the many and enormous abuses of the Roman Catholic church, so rife in his day. But he had no patience with many of his associates, who denied the existence of God, while they regarded him with a mingled feeling of pity and contempt for what they considered his orthodox prejudices. He spent much of his large fortune, gained by the great sale of his works and his various speculations, in helping indigent authors, in building better habitations for the poor, and in contributing to worthy charities.

VOLTAIRE.

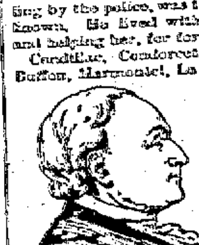
Any and every act of cruelty and oppression of which he heard, whether in his own or in a foreign country, aroused his profound pity and indignation, and he did what he could to relieve it. For years he labored heroically in the cause of Jean Calas, who had been broken on the wheel for a crime he had not committed, and whose family had been expelled from France. He finally succeeded in reversing the odious sentence and partially indemnifying his widow and children. In the case of Admiral Byng he tried very hard to prevent the English from carrying out the judgment of the court; but the unfortunate man was sacrificed to the popular clamor. Voltaire was right in pronouncing it a legal murder. The story of the recantation of his religious views in his last hours has no basis. He died as he had lived, a sincere and consistent theist; his last words being, "I die worshiping God, loving my friends, forgiving my enemies and detesting superstition." Of his marvelous and versatile gifts there has never been any question. [illegible] him to be the most brilliant man of letters the century had produced.

Rousseau was singularly unbalanced. He was a sentimentalist—he had the gravest imperfections—but he certainly cherished a warm and constant love of his fellows, even while his conduct seemed to contradict it. His temperament and principles were so entirely democratic that he is reputed to have been the father of modern democracy. His sincerity is shown in the fact that he neglected all opportunities for his own advancement, continuing, to the end of his morbidly sensitive, unhappy life, exceedingly poor. In his "Contrat Social" he promulgated the principles of universal suffrage, thus anticipating by more than a hundred years our Declaration of Independence. He has been credited with setting the fashion of humanity, a fashion that will last as long as the world lasts. He would see in our republic, were he conscious, the practical adoption of many of his theories, held, in his day, to be little else than dreams. It is difficult to overestimate the immense influence he has exercised.

ROUSSEAU.

Diderot, who performed the bulk of the work on the famous Encyclopedia, was a man of rare mind and vast erudition. Notwithstanding that he was called an atheist he had a large heart and a liberal hand, being ever ready to help the poor or succor the distressed. He was a complete philosopher in most things, and the wonderful work he edited, though superseded by the increase of knowledge and the growth of science, would not have been finished but for his inflexible energy and determination.

D'Alembert, apart from being a great mathematician and an able writer, was noted for his independence of mind and benevolence of character. His "Preliminary Discourse to the Encyclopedia" is one of the strongest and most remarkable compositions of the Eighteenth century. His treatise on dynamics, done when he was five-and-twenty, created a new branch of science. When his mother, a celebrated wit and beauty, who abandoned him at his birth, was prompted to acknowledge him on account of his rising renown, he indignantly repudiated her. He said that the poor glazier's wife who had taken care of him when picked up as a foundling by the police, was the sole parent he had known. He lived with her, ever honoring and helping her, for forty years.


DIDEROT.

Condillac, Condorcet, Helvétius, Mably, Buffon, Marmontel, La Harpe, Raynal, Morellet, Turgot, Saint Lambert, Duclos, and nearly all the writers designated as the Encyclopedists were friends of human progress and enemies of wrong of whatever degree. They so enlightened the public mind that it was enabled to see the foul injustice and injury heaped upon the country in the name of ecclesiastic and royal authority. They instructed the people in their rights, and stimulated them to resist oppression. They were not answerable for the Reign of Terror, for they taught humanity; the tyrants with whom France had so long been cursed were answerable, and they alone.

It was, indeed, this very humanity which had taken the place of indifference, cruelty and despotism among the upper and ruling classes which made the bloody Revolution possible. As often happens, when the evil had nearly ceased, the penalty for this evil came, and fell on the comparatively guiltless. Thus fortune, like nature, often delays, though she never cancels, the result of heinous and continued injustice. It is the law that violation of law must, soon or late, bring bitter consequences, as the great French Revolution hideously proved. The wrongs of the people had been crying through ages for redress, and redress was finally gained in the most savage fashion.

If Louis XIV and Louis XV had been as moral, as considerate, as unselfish as Louis XVI, it is highly probable that the revolution would not have occurred. But the great king, as he was styled, was a born despot, and in some ways a colossal humbug. His reign was in many respects brilliant; but it owed its brilliancy to the able men he had about him rather than to his own achievements. Long before he died the country was wasted by unsuccessful wars, the persecution of the Protestants and by exorbitant taxes. He was more odious to his subjects after he had become pious—piety was bigotry with him—than while he was profligate. They suffered less when he was ruled by his mistresses than when he was ruled by the priests. He had the art of appearing personally and historically other than he was, and succeeded to the end in palming himself off on the nation and on Europe as a superhuman sovereign. He had dignity, tact, courage and kingcraft in an eminent degree. But he was supremely vain, egotistic, selfish, and built himself on the destruction of his realm and the impoverishment and distress of his compatriots. When he was dead, at 77, France experienced a great sense of relief.

### RIPE FOR REVOLUTION.

Louis XV, with nothing like the ability of his great grandfather, was far more superstitious, corrupt and licentious. He had intelligence enough to perceive that the kingdom was surely doomed, and his sole solicitude was that it should last as long as he. No prince ever made religion more hateful; for while he transgressed every principle of decency, and carried on the most shameful amours, he never failed to observe the empty ceremonials of the church. His example contributed much to the spread of skepticism, for almost any departure therefrom was naturally and generally accounted a kind of virtue. The civil and ecclesiastic courts had in his time various and bitter contests, and he and his parliaments were in frequent opposition. In the most revolting of his debaucheries he adhered to his habit of prayer, with him a mockery of devotion, praying with young girls whom he had captured for his "Deer Park," with the deliberate intent to ruin them. Steeped in iniquity, he would leap from his royal carriage to kneel in the miry street before the passing host of a sacerdotal procession.

LOUIS XIV.

Is it strange that his outraged subjects lost respect for and faith in the Roman Catholic church, to which he was so zealously attached, and to whose formal rights he so rigorously adhered? That church has for three centuries been associated, whether truly or falsely, in the mind of the liberal French with oppression and tyranny, and the revolt against it has been inevitable. There, politics and theology have been conjoined; whence it happens that the Imperialists and Royalists today are commonly Catholics, and the Republicans, particularly those of the radical branch, are likely to be rationalists or free thinkers. The French may not be more irreligious, in a strict sense, than other nations, but they have borne so much and so long from weak and vicious princes, who have cleaved to the Roman church, that many array themselves against it for that cause, if for no other. The people as such are not logical; it is too much perhaps to expect that they should be. Logic is vouchsafed to few.

When Louis XVI ascended the throne everything was ripe for revolution. Only the strongest man and the wisest head could have prevented it, and his hand and head were neither strong nor wise. He was amiable, well intentioned, a loyal husband and a good father—a rare thing for a French monarch of the Seventeenth or Eighteenth century—but he had little governing capacity and lacked decision, a fatal defect at such a time. He was the antipodes of Louis XIV, in the fact that his diffidence interfered with his proper self-representation, his predecessor having been egotistic and arrogant to excess. The country was exceedingly poor; the people had been taxed to death; while the nobility and clergy had been exempt. Nothing creates more discontent, a more seditious feeling, than exorbitant taxation, and, when unequally distributed, tends to open insurrection.

LOUIS XV.

History demonstrates that men will be deprived of freedom, of most of their natural rights, even of their lives, without arousing the wrath and hostility caused by the deprivation of money. The Netherlands, after [illegible] cruelty from Philip II, seeing hundreds of their countrymen imprisoned and executed, revolted finally when he made another financial levy. Louis XVI introduced divers reforms, abolishing some of the most offensive feudal imposts in the face of the vehement protests of the nobles. He labored, in his way, to mitigate the condition of his subjects, but he was enduring burdens inherited from others, and was obliged to make vicarious atonement. He even reduced his household expenses, and diminished his guards, to encourage economy and retrenchment, taking the lead in this needful and honorable enterprise. Do what he might, he could not allay the bitter discontent of the nation. Serious riots broke out, and much blood was shed; Louis showing prudence, energy and courage in such emergencies. He had, indeed, fallen on evil times.

### THE THREE LOUIS.

When Franklin, Lee and Deane arrived in Paris, soliciting aid for our struggling colonies, the king, though sympathizing with the Americans, was naturally disinclined to involve his country in war on their behalf. But his disinclination soon yielded to the importunity of his ministers, the queen and the enthusiasm of the court and commons. He concluded an alliance with the young republic in February, 1778, and the early consequence was the declaration of hostilities between France and Great Britain. The war cost France $300,000,000—an enormous sum, considering her financially crippled condition—and materially enfeebled the monarchy by spreading republican and revolutionary feelings and opinions. The need of money was felt more and more. Still the nobles and the clergy refused to submit to their share of taxation until the Third Estate (the commons) declared itself the national assembly, and was joined by parts of the other estates. The assembly undertook various financial reforms, which created intense enthusiasm throughout the realm.

The plan of a limited monarchy was proposed by Necker; but the nobles induced Louis, unhappily for him, to adopt violent measures, and he closed the assembly by the power of the army. The members met in an adjacent building and unanimously resolved never to separate until the constitution of the kingdom was solidly established. Louis made many concessions to the people, securing their liberties and privileges; but concession came too late. He attempted to dissolve the assembly; but it resisted his attempt openly. To a court official who demanded obedience to the king, Mirabeau made the famous reply, "Tell your master that we sit here by the power of the people, and that we can be driven hence only by the power of the bayonet." The king accepted the inevitable; but he was vacillating and easily influenced by bad counselors. He banished Necker, and surrounded the capital with soldiers. His reactionary measures deprived him of authority and precipitated his fall.

LOUIS XVI.

---

### 100 Ladies Wanted,

And 100 men to call on any druggist for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large size package, 50 cents. At all druggists'.

F. C. Olds, Farmers' Valley, Pa., has on hand a quantity of Conklin wagons made especially for the lumber and bark business. Also has for sale the Walter A. Wood mowing machine, which has no equal in the market. Also, has the Walter A. Wood steel wheel hay rake. Farmers are invited to call and examine.

☞ English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

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### Restaurants in Sweden.

A traveler gives the following interesting description of a railroad restaurant service in Sweden: "We entered a little dining room, around which were arranged little tables covered with snowy linen; in the center stood a large table, one end spread with the usual diversified collection of the 'smorgasbord;' at the other were piles of plates, knives, forks and napkins. The soup is brought in and placed on the central table; each one helps himself, and, taking it to one of the small tables, eats at his leisure. The soup finished, you serve yourself with fish, roast meats, chicken and vegetables in quantity and variety as you choose, and return to your table. The servants replenish the supplies on the large table, remove soiled plates, and bring tea, coffee, beer or wine, as ordered, to the occupants of the small tables, but each one must serve himself from the various courses, ending with pudding and nuts and raisins. There was none of the hurry, bustle and crowding usually encountered in a railway restaurant, but plenty of time was given for a quiet, comfortable meal, with no necessity for bolting your food. For this abundant and well cooked dinner the charge was forty cents—tea, coffee, beer and wine being extra. Your word was taken without any questioning regarding the extras as you paid for them and your dinner at the table from which the coffee was dispensed."—Exchange.

### Would Do No Good.

A recent French tale has the following gruesome plot: "A lover who has lost a mistress by death passes a night in the cemetery in which she is buried, and witnesses a general resurrection, in which all the dead rectify their own epitaphs, candidly telling the truth about themselves, however uncomplimentary it may be. The spectator of this scene has the happiness of seeing his dead love inscribe upon her own tombstone the confession that the cold of which she died was taken while deceiving her lover." A story like this, which ends miserably in a graveyard, can only come from a diseased imagination. No one wants to see such sights nor hear such sounds. If the dead could preach their own funeral sermons, and in the face of heaven were compelled to tell the truth, they would startle the mourners; but it is questionable if they would do good. Words at a funeral are said of the dead by the living and for the living. Sometimes they are strained. It is a rule to speak no ill of the dead—though that is not adhered to by amateur detective vultures searching for the cause of a distressed woman's suicide—and the preacher does the best he can with a bad case. If epitaphy is wanted by the family he piles it on. —New Orleans Picayune.

### Spreading Shad.

Previously to 1870 no shad were found in the Pacific ocean or in any of its tributaries. Between 1870 and 1875 the United States Fish commission introduced a few young shad into the Sacramento river. The number was very small, but the little fishes made their way down to the Pacific to feed and grow large and fat, and to return at last to the fresh water to reproduce their kind. Some of them came back to the same river, but others, following the warm Pacific current, wandered further north into other rivers, until now the shad is in some places sufficiently abundant to furnish profitable fisheries, and it is distributed along more than three thousand miles of the Pacific coast of North America, and is still spreading northward in such a way as to indicate that it will, in a few years, be found in the rivers of Asia, so that the descendants of the shad of the Chesapeake bay will increase the food supply of China.—Once a Week.

### The Two Shows.

Following are the relative lists of persons who visited the expositions during the first fortnight in June in 1878 and in 1889:

| June. | In 1878. | In 1889. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 42,800 | 151,615 |
| 2 | 61,064 | 103,860 |
| 3 | 58,117 | 94,250 |
| 4 | 50,332 | 92,604 |
| 5 | 54,238 | 94,166 |
| 6 | 61,716 | 103,325 |
| 7 | 53,563 | 69,453 |
| 8 | 67,375 | 85,254 |
| 9 | 124,335 | 216,907 |
| 10 | 162,249 | 351,776 |
| 11 | 68,701 | 149,491 |
| 12 | 65,991 | 107,236 |
| 13 | 68,416 | 110,261 |
| 14 | 56,391 | 100,201 |
| 15 | 69,340 | 64,853 |
| Total | 1,103,767 | 2,002,547 |

### Queer Jewelry.

A man called at the office the other day with a handful of what looked like dull, reddish golden eyeballs. They were of various sizes. "Do you know what these are?" said he. "You will never guess, nor do I believe there are many persons who can tell you. They are taken from the mummies of the Incas of Peru. When I was stationed out there some years ago, when in the naval service, I got a whole lot of them. The mummies were thrown up and in some cases destroyed by seismic convulsions. There are thousands of them about, particularly near Arequipa. These that I show you are taken from the skulls and are believed to be the real eyes of the Incas, and are respected as such. The women wear them made up into necklaces, scarf pins and other articles of jewelry. As a matter of fact, however, they are really the eyes of the octopus, or devilfish. They are thoroughly desiccated, or rather mummified, by the air, and were put in ages ago to take the place of the natural eyes, which the aborigines found would not last in that climate. In having them set as a piece of jewelry you must be very cautious. The workman in trimming them down must beware of getting any of the dust in any cut he may have. If he does so blood poisoning is sure to set in, and the termination may very likely be fatal."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

### Stopped His Growth.

A Virginian was showing a company of northern men over a battlefield, when one of them said:

"I am reminded of an incident which occurred here. I had charge of a gun over there near Fort Morton. One Sunday, while there was no firing going on and we were all loafing about, I saw a man come over that hill by the cemetery and down across this slope toward the rear of the Confederate lines. His comfortable and serene manner irritated me. I determined to see how close I could come to him, and we all chuckled at the idea of scaring the life out of him. I took good aim and landed a shot about six feet from him. You ought to have seen him jump! He was the most demoralized Johnny Reb you ever saw. How he did run! and how we laughed to see him!"

"So you are the man who fired that shot, are you?" said the Virginian.

"Yes; do you know anything about it?"

"Well, yes, I think I do," was the reply; "I was the fellow you shot at. I was a lad coming with something for my father, who was in the works. I didn't suppose there was a Yankee fool enough or mean enough to shoot a cannon at one little fellow carrying grub to his father. But you don't exaggerate the scare. I didn't grow another inch in a year." —San Francisco Argonaut.

### No Time for Frivolity.

Mr. Malapropos (at the baseball game)—Miss Jones—Alice, will you be mine?

Miss Jones (severely)—Mr. Malapropos, with the score 1 to 0 against the home nine in the ninth inning, the bases full, two of our men out and Bangit at the bat with two strikes and three balls against him, I am in doubts as to whether I am married or single.—Lawrence American.

### Don't Like Note Takers.

The editor or reporter who takes the most notes is generally the poorest writer to be found. A man who can't remember an ordinary occurrence without pulling his note book hasn't brains enough to follow up his calling. About nineteen years of observation, on our part, is very convincing.—Montezuma (Ga.) Record.

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# FURNITURE!

We have in some Very Fine

## Parlor and Bedroom Suits

this week. All new and fresh since the flood. We will sell you furniture cheaper (quality considered) than Bradford, Olean or Buffalo.

## We Pay the Freight

to your nearest station. We also do undertaking and have the finest hearse in the county.

**F. A. CARTER, - ELDRED, PA.**
1-11-89-

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE Both sexes. Write now. [illegible] A. SCOTT, New York City.

---

# CASTORIA

**for Infants and Children.**

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

---

### Out of the Breastworks.

Tate Springs, Tenn., July 4, 1888.
The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—Seven years ago I contracted an exceedingly bad case of blood poison. I tried a physician, the best at command, but secured no benefit. My throat began to get sore, and my body covered with sores and ulcers. Going from bad to worse, I felt that my grave must be reached in the near future. I gave up the doctors' treatment, and with a despairing hope I commenced taking your medicine. I began to improve from the first bottle, and in a short time the ulcers healed, and my skin cleared up and was entirely well.

One year ago a case of catarrh developed in my system. The physician did his best, but could not cure me; but two bottles of Swift's Specific gave me permanent relief.

J. H. Robinson.

Kaufman, Tex., June 23, 1888.
The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—I have been afflicted with a skin disease for about twelve years, and the best medical treatment failed to give me relief. I am now using Swift's Specific, and have received the greatest benefit from its use. Yours truly, Wm. Jones.

For sale by all druggists.

The Swift Specific Co.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
New York, 756, Broadway.
London, Eng., 35 Snow Hill.

---

# THE STERLING Co.

Manufacturers of

## THE STERLING PIANOS,

which for Quality of Tone, Beauty of Design, FINISH and adaptability for standing in Tune have no equal.

**Every Piano Warranted for Five Years**

And satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.

Also Manufacture the World-Renowned

## STERLING ORGAN

Factories, Derby, Conn.

April 15, 69-6m

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## JAMES McNULTY

# Merchant Tailor!

East Main Street,

**Smethport, Pa.**

A fine lot of samples kept constantly on hand. Mr. McNulty's reputation as a superior cutter and artist is well established. Good suits for 24 and 25 dollars and job work promptly attended to. Give him a call.

Smethport, April 16, 1886.-tf

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OUR $1.00 A WEEK Club System while as convenient to the buyer as any installment system, is a wholesale spot cash system to us. The co-operation of the club members sells us 38 watches in each $38 Watch Club, and we get cash from the Club for each watch before it goes out, though each member only pays $1 a week. This is why we give you more for your money than any one else and why we are doing the largest watch business in the world. We sell only first quality goods, but our prices are about what others get for second quality. Our $19 Silver Watch is a substantial Silver (not imitation of any kind) Stem-Wind American Lever Watch—either hunting case or open. Our $25.00 Watch is a Stem-wind, Open Face, first quality, stiffened Gold American Lever Watch, guaranteed to wear 20 years. It is fully equal to any watch sold for $38 by others. We find a first-class Stiffened Gold Case much more satisfactory and serviceable than any Solid Gold Case that can be sold at less than double the money, as cheap solid cases are invariably thin, weak, of low quality, and worthless after short use. Our $38 Watch contains numerous important patented improvements of vital importance to accurate timing—Patent Dustproof, Patent Stem Wind, &c., which we control exclusively. It is fully equal for accuracy, appearance, durability and service, to any $75 Watch, either Open Face or Hunting. Our $43.00 Railroad Watch is especially constructed for the most exacting use, and is the best Railroad Watch made, Open Face or Hunting. All these prices are either all cash or in clubs, $1.00 a week. An Ajax Watch Insulator given free with each Watch.

The Keystone Watch Club Co.
Main Office in Co's Own Building
904 WALNUT ST. PHILADA. PA.

Agents Wanted.

Ajax Watch Insulator, $1.00. A perfect protection against magnetism. Fits any Watch. Sent by mail on receipt of price. ☞ We refer to any Commercial Agency.

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# HIRES

# ROOT BEER

One 25c. Package makes 5 gallons of a most Delicious, Sparkling, Temperance Beverage. Strengthens and Purifies the Blood. Its purity and delicacy of flavor commend it to all. Sold everywhere.

TRY IT.

If your Druggist or Grocer should not have it in store, ask them to get it for you, or send 25c. to the manufacturer and you will receive it by mail.

**CHARLES E. HIRES,**
117 & 119 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
April 5, 89-tf.

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## Specht & Sasse,

### PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their profession.

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# Western New York & Pa. R. R.

*(FORMERLY B., N. Y. & P. R. R.)*

Time Table in effect Nov. 1st, 1888.

| North'd | | | BUFFALO DIVISION. | South'd | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p.m. | p.m. | a.m. | Eastern Time. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| 7 00 | 1 15 | 8 35 | Ar. Buffalo Lv. | 8 20 | 3 30 | 5 01 |
| 6 15 | 12 38 | 7 50 | East Aurora | 9 00 | 4 07 | 6 29 |
| 5 37 | 12 05 | 7 16 | Chaffee | 9 34 | 4 42 | 6 02 |
| 5 30 | 12 00 | 7 11 | Arcade | 9 42 | 4 49 | 6 49 |
| 4 50 | 11 33 | 6 42 | Franklinville | 10 11 | 5 19 | 7 57 |
| 4 33 | 11 07 | 6 15 | Hinsdale | 10 42 | 5 46 | 8 03 |
| 4 03 | 10 47 | 6 00 | Olean | 11 05 | 6 10 | 8 51 |
| p.m. | a.m. | a.m. | | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| 2 15 | 7 13 | ...... | Lv. Bradford Ar. | 1 10 | 7 50 | ...... |
| 7 50 | 1 10 | ...... | Ar. Bradford Lv. | 7 13 | 4 15 | ...... |
| p.m. | a.m. | ...... | Lv. Ar. | p.m. | p.m. | ...... |
| 3 48 | 10 32 | ...... | Portville | 11 20 | 6 26 | ...... |
| 3 26 | 10 10 | ...... | Eldred | 11 41 | 6 48 | ...... |
| 3 18 | 10 03 | ...... | Larrabees | 11 49 | 6 58 | ...... |
| 2 54 | 9 40 | ...... | Port Allegany | 12 13 | 7 23 | ...... |
| 1 50 | 8 35 | ...... | Emporium | 1 15 | 8 30 | ...... |
| p.m. | a.m. | ...... | Lv. Ar. | p.m. | p.m. | ...... |
| a.m. | | | Lv. Ar. | | a.m. | |
| 2 30 | ...... | ...... | Harrisburg | ...... | 4 30 | ...... |
| 11 20 | ...... | ...... | Philadelphia | ...... | 8 25 | ...... |
| 8 00 | ...... | ...... | New York | ...... | 11 30 | ...... |
| 11 20 | ...... | ...... | Baltimore | ...... | 8 15 | ...... |
| 10 00 | ...... | ...... | Washington | ...... | 9 25 | ...... |
| p.m. | ...... | ...... | Lv. Ar. | ...... | a.m. | ...... |

Train arriving at Buffalo 8:35 a. m. and leaving Buffalo 5:30 p. m. run daily. Additional Sunday trains leave Buffalo at 9:30 a. m., arriving at Franklinville 12:00m., leave Franklinville 6:45 p. m., arriving at Buffalo at 7:40 p. m. stopping at intermediate stations.

Narrow Gauge Division. Trains leave Olean for Bradford 6.00, 11.05 a. m., 6.05 p. m., arrive Olean 9.13 a. m., 3.55, 6.00 p. m. Leave Eldred for Bradford 6.25, 11.43 a. m., 3.30, arrive Eldred 9:45 a.m., 3 10, 6.26 p.m. Leave Bradford for Kinzua 7.00, 7.50 a. m. 4.10 p. m., arrive Bradford 12.15 p. m. 3.30, 8.10 p. m.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Emporium and Philadelphia, connecting with trains leaving Buffalo at 3.30 p. m. arriving Buffalo 7.00 p. m.

Get Time Tables giving full information from Company's Agents.

Geo. S. Gatchell, Gen'l Sup't.
J. A. Fellows, Gen. Pas'r. & T'k. Agt.
No. 84, Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.

### CLERMONT BRANCH.

| Northw'd P.M. | A.M. | STATIONS. | Southw'd A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.10 | 9.35 | Ar. Larrabees L'v. | 11.50 | 7.00 |
| 3.00 | 9.14 | Frisbee | 12.00 | 7.10 |
| 2.45 | 9.00 | Farmers Valley | 12.15 | 7.22 |
| 2.33 | 8.40 | Smethport | 12.22 | 7.35 |
| 2.13 | 7.20 | Crosby | 12.37 | 7.51 |
| 2.08 | 7.10 | Colegrove | 12.40 | 7.52 |
| 2.03 | 7.00 | Hamlin | 12.45 | 8.00 |
| 1.33 | 6.00 | Lv. Clermont Ar. | 1.18 | 8.32 |
| P.M. | A.M. | | P.M. | P.M. |

## Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua R. R. Co.

Direct lines between the Bradford and Elk county, Clarion and Bakerstown oil fields.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MARCH 6, 1889

| WESTWARD. | | | STATIONS | EASTWARD. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p.m. | a.m. | a.m. | | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| 5 30 | 11 35 | 9 30 | ar. Bradford lv. | 8 15 | 2 10 | 5 55 |
| 4 54 | 11 00 | 8 55 | Kenzua Ju. | 8 55 | 2 50 | 5 35 |
| 4 45 | 10 50 | 8 47 | Rew City | 9 05 | 3 00 | 6 43 |
| 4 24 | 10 25 | 8 28 | Rixford | 9 27 | 3 20 | 7 02 |
| 4 19 | 10 20 | 8 23 | Duke Centre | 32 | 3 27 | 7 07 |
| 4 00 | 10 00 | 8 05 | Eldred | 9 50 | 3 50 | 7 25 |
| | | | B. E. & C. R. R. | | | |
| 3 28 | 9 23 | ...... | Ceres | 10 25 | 4 30 | ...... |
| 3 20 | 9 07 | ...... | Little Genesee | 10 50 | 4 45 | ...... |
| 3 05 | 9 00 | ...... | Lv. Bolivar. Ar | 10 50 | 4 55 | ...... |
| 2 30 | 8 30 | ...... | Allentown | 11 22 | 5 27 | ...... |
| 2 05 | 8 00 | ...... | lv Wellsville ar. | 11 50 | 5 35 | ...... |
| p.m. | p.m. | a.m. | | a.m. | p.m. | ...... |
| p.m. | p.m. | a.m. | | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. |
| 7 10 | 2 15 | 9 30 | ar. Bradford lv | 10 20 | 8 15 | 5 00 |
| 6 35 | 1 40 | 8 55 | Kinzua Junct'n | 10 00 | 8 35 | 5 37 |
| 6 29 | 1 38 | 8 48 | Aiken | 11 00 | 9 01 | 5 43 |
| 6 24 | 1 22 | 8 42 | Davis | 11 12 | 9 07 | 5 50 |
| 6 18 | 1 20 | 8 35 | Simpson | 11 19 | 9 14 | 5 58 |
| 6 10 | 1 10 | 8 25 | Ormsby | 11 30 | 9 25 | 6 10 |
| 5 40 | 12 40 | 7 55 | Smethport | 11 55 | 9 50 | 6 35 |
| 5 45 | 12 00 | 8 00 | Mt. Jewett | 1 55 | 9 00 | 6 45 |
| 5 05 | 11 00 | 7 20 | Kane | 2 55 | 10 25 | 7 10 |
| ...... | ...... | p.m. | P & W. R. R. | m. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | 4 55 | Carlsons | 11 30 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | 4 33 | Chaffees | 11 50 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | 4 19 | [illegible] | 12 01 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | 12 35 | Clarion | 2 15 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | 11 25 | Foxburg | 3 10 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | 10 50 | Parker | 3 41 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | 10 24 | Petrolia | 4 10 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | 10 06 | Millerstown | 4 30 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | 9 21 | Butler | 5 20 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | 8 40 | Callery Junc. | 6 00 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | 8 11 | Bakerstown | 6 26 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | 7 20 | Allegheny | 7 23 | ...... | ...... |
| | | a.m. | | p.m. | | |

JNO. C. McKENNA,
Superintendent.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. 18, 1888.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION

EASTWARD.

8:30, a. m.—Day Express, daily except Sunday, for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:35 p. m., Baltimore 6:45 p. m., Washington, 8:08 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport to Philadelphia.

9:15 p. m.—Erie Mail daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster Phila., New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 8:25 a. m., New York 11:30 a. m., Baltimore 8:15 a. m., Washington 9:30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and through passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

10:30 a. m.—Erie Mail daily for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

6:20 p. m.—Niagara Express, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia 7:40 a. m. Baltimore 7:30 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium Junction 6:20 p. m. with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:25 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., daily arriving at Emporium Junc. 10:30 a.m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

Chas. E. Pugh, General Manager. J. R. Wood, Gen'l Passenger Agt

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, June 20, 1887.

| AR. EASTW'D. PM | P.M. | STATIONS. | L'V WESTW'D. A.M. | P.M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 27 | 1.23 | Coudersport | 8.00 | 5.00 |
| 8.24 | 1.19 | Hammonds | 8.04 | 5.04 |
| 8.20 | 1.14 | Fish Basket | 8.07 | 5.08 |
| 8.10 | 1.10 | Olmsted | 8.12 | 5.12 |
| 8.11 | 1.05 | Nelsons | 8.18 | 5.17 |
| 8.03 | 12.57 | Knowlton | 8.25 | 5.26 |
| 7.57 | 12.50 | Roulette | 8.33 | 5.34 |
| 7.52 | 12.46 | Pomeroy Bridge | 8.38 | 5.38 |
| 7.45 | 12.30 | Burtville | 8.46 | 5.49 |
| 7.32 | 12.24 | Coleman | 9.00 | 6.01 |
| 7.27 | 12.18 | Port Allegany | 9.05 | 6.07 |

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McClure, Sup't.

---

FLINT GLASS

# MILK BOTTLES

Manufactured by

**W. H. Hamilton & Co.**

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN FOUR SIZES:

½ & 1 Pint, Quart & ½ Gallon

WRITE FOR PRICES.

April 5—3m-

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# WAGON,

## Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,

WATER ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

**Wm. Masser, - Prop'r.**

## HORSESHOEING

A SPECIALTY.

The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with

## Bad Feet!

RUPTURE cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or business delay. Thousands cured. Send for Circular. No. 36 tf.

**All Kinds of Job Work Done at this Office.**

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# DRUGS

PATENT MEDICINES,

School Books, Blank Books,

## STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS.

DRUGSISTS SUNDRIES,

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT THE

## DRUG AND BOOK STORE

—OF—

## A. B. ARMSTRONG,

SMETHPORT, PA.

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# MANHOOD

## HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of

**Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay**

on the radical cure of SPERMATORRHŒA or incapacity induced by excess of early indiscretion. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of early error may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address,

Sample of medicine free.

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
14 Ann St., New York, N. Y. Postoffice box
Feb. 69-1y. 1.

---

# ATTENTION!

Having taken the agency for the Celebrated

## IVERS & POND PIANO,

of Boston, and the

## STORY and CLARK ORGAN,

of Chicago, (Instruments equaled by few, and excelled by no other makes, except in price), I will sell them on time and

## EASY PAYMENTS,

by the month, or quarter, to suit customers. They are warranted for five years, and if after a trial of from three to six months, they fall below the recommend, will be removed at the Company's expense, and

## MONEY REFUNDED.

Liberal discounts on

## CASH SALES.

A reasonable price allowed for old instruments in exchange for new.

**MRS. M. E. RICHMOND,**
**Smethport. Pa**

---

# GLEASON & LEMMLER

Dealers in and Manufacturers of

## HARNESS

## OF EVERY STYLE AND CHARACTER

Which they will sell at the

**LOWEST RATES.**

They also keep a full supply of

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